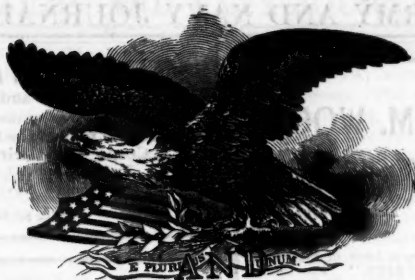


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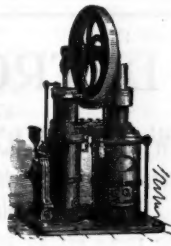
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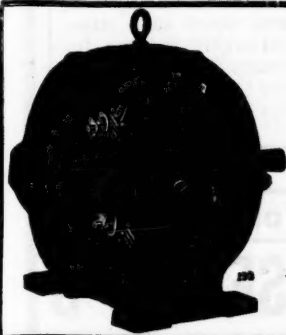
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 555, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in the issue of the New York American of June 29, spoke in a satisfied tone of his consistent advocacy of a greater Navy for the United States whose essential object would be "to preserve peace and to protect our possessions at home and abroad," but we would suggest to him that he needlessly injures the influence of such advocacy when, in a neighboring column, he prints so wretched a libel upon the officers of our Army and Navy as that contained in the following statement by him: "I come in contact with a great many people, as my profession of journalist causes the interchange of ideas with many persons, and none of them, with the exception of some military men, are in favor of war." We should like Mr. Hearst to give the names of these military men whom he excepts from the list of those opposed to war. We have had a pretty wide acquaintance with the military men of this country, and neither in the troublous days of the last quarter of the last century nor in the first decade of the present century have we known a single officer of our Army or Navy who favored war. Until Mr. Hearst gives us either in his own paper or in our columns, which are open to him for that purpose, the names of these war-loving officers we shall believe that the statement was made for effect and that no such military men are known to Mr. Hearst. In the same issue appears this sentiment of a Hearst editorial: "The beautiful bugles of peace were either silent or faint in the years just gone. Now they are ringing with hope and cheer over every land and on every sea. The whole heart of the American Government is in their breath and their blaring." A few lines away from this poetic outburst we are told that "Mr. Hearst believes in the possibility—and in the probability—of a mighty war with Japan, and this belief is reasonably founded upon his perception of the practical motives which would induce Japan to enter upon this war for national aggrandizement, for territorial enlargement and for evident commercial advantage. If we should have a war with Japan it would be the last war that the world will ever know. We cannot afford to enter upon it now and be defeated. If we can stave off this war for twenty years it will never come at all, and the dream of universal peace will be born into a glorious fact." This is a wonderful issue so far as peace is concerned. While the Hearst bugles of peace are blowing bubbles of hope over every land and on every sea a great war may come at any time. In still another part of the same paper appears this statement from one of Mr. Hearst's most distinguished editorial writers: "It is not well to change one's public into sheep. With all about us wars and rumors of wars, with every nation building battleships, the lesson is indelible that force—physical force—is still the last grand invocation which summons truth and right." Mr. Hearst and this writer of his should come together on some common plain of agreement. If force, physical force, is to be the grand invocation which through all time shall "summon truth and right," we are at a loss to understand how Mr. Hearst can indulge in the after-us-the-deluge prophecy that a war between the United States and Japan would be the last war the world would ever know. We fear that Mr. Hearst's prophecies are as airy and visionary as his allegations against "military men who advocate war."

We wish that the gentlemen who are continually hinting that a "lobby" in Washington is assiduously working to get a bigger Navy for the benefit of the lobbyists would give names or cease from these insinuations, for such veiled accusations too much resemble the tactics of demagogues. The latest public man to scent corruption in connection with the development of the Navy is Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, former Attorney General of the United

States. If we are to believe the newspapers' account of his Fourth of July speech at Phoenixville, Pa., iniquity is one of the handmaidens of naval progress. The report of his speech, as printed in the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, makes Mr. MacVeagh say this: "The motive of the advocates of a bigger Navy is good, but I know better than Mr. Butler knows of the iniquitous lobby in Washington that finally pockets the money." The Mr. Butler referred to is Congressman Butler, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who had preceded Mr. MacVeagh with an effective plea for a larger Navy as the best means of preserving peace. Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, a Phoenixville homecomer from Washington, had also spoken in praise of the Navy and its work for international peace. We regret that Mr. Butler did not on the spot take Mr. MacVeagh to task for his insinuation that an "iniquitous lobby" rules the destinies of the Navy in Washington. Mr. Butler should have seen that such an accusation reflects as seriously upon the committees who study the needs of the Navy and report the bills providing for naval expenditures as it does upon the Navy itself, which, after all, is merely the creation of the people of the country, represented in Congress by Mr. Butler and his colleagues. A few sharp "call-downs" of these men who are unable to see in naval expansion anything but a sordid grasping for money might effectually silence them by making them understand that the Navy is too large an institution and stands too near the affections of the people to be lightly aspersed.

The Navy, in its issue for June, presents a comparison of the principal characteristics of the latest Argentine battleships with those of the Arkansas class of United States battleships, noting that while the displacement of these Argentine battleships is greater than the American, with twenty-three feet more length and something over four feet greater beam, the mean draft of the Argentine vessels is one foot less than that of the American. Careful attention is invited to the difference of two knots in speed and to the fact that the Argentine designs call for a bunker capacity of 4,000 tons, as against 2,500 for the American, with a similar disparity in oil fuel stowage, namely, 660 tons, as compared with 400; in other words, the Argentine ships carry sixty per cent. more coal and sixty-five per cent. more oil fuel than the American. It says: "Just what, if anything, is sacrificed in the Argentine designs to get 39,500 horsepower as against the American 28,000 does not appear. It is certain that the secondary battery of the Argentine vessels outclasses that of the American, while their main batteries are identical. In fuel and ammunition endurance the Argentine ships undoubtedly show a permissible maximum under the limiting conditions; and, even if it be assumed that the protection of the American vessels is on a par with the Argentine (which is open to question), it is patent that the Argentine designs—on the whole—are greatly superior to those of the latest vessels building for the U.S. Navy. Why should this be so? The final cost of the two types will evidently be greatly in favor of the Argentine design; and it is to be observed, also, that contract time for completion of the foreign vessels is from five to eight months less than for the American. These last two vitally important questions are deserving of the most careful consideration. It is likewise manifest that the American naval designers have been heavily scored against—by one of their former number—in the matter of main battery arrangement to secure greatest possible all around volume of fire, where the superiority of the Fore River design as to end-on and bow and quarter fire is clearly and forcibly indicated. Indeed, if the extreme train possible to guns of No. 2 and No. 5 turrets of the Argentine ships is taken into account, the all-around density of fire is even more conclusively in favor of that design than the sketch is made to show."

The Leavenworth Times asks whether we know of any member of the G.A.R. who did not fight in the Civil War. To which we answer that, if it would not seem invidious, we could name many who have a legitimate title to membership in the G.A.R. who did not fight in the Civil War. We had in our employ for some years a prominent member of the G.A.R., now dead, who did no fighting during his Civil War service, for the reason that his skill as a clerk kept him at headquarters all through the strife. There were numerous cases of men who were kept from the battlefield by duty elsewhere than in the field of war, some in California, some in the Indian country, etc. A conspicuous example was that of Gen. George Wright, U.S.A., one of the finest soldiers we have ever had in our Army, who was kept on the Pacific Coast in command of the Department of the Pacific and the District of California during the whole period of the Civil War and up to the date of his death by drowning on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, July 30, 1865. But, far as he was from the field of battle, no man rendered more important service during our civil strife than George Wright. As Cullum says: "Few, save prominent Californians, knew to what extent the machinations of the Secessionists had been carried in the Golden State, and how they were foiled by the prudence, firmness and conciliation of the commanding general. But the pen of history will record that it was the sleepless vigilance, unflagging energy, wise prudence, and uncompromising yet unpretending patriotism of General Wright and his coadjutors which saved this vast region from the horrors of civil war. General Wright was a thorough soldier, and advanced the profession to which he

devoted the aims and energies of his life. 'None but a wise man, a brave man, a just man, an honest man, a man of noble impulses, of refined culture, of strong, generous affections, of untiring industry, of indomitable energy, of cool judgment, of sound common sense, of pure, lofty, heart-rooted patriotism, could have accomplished what he accomplished.'" J. M. Wright, now and for so many years marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a son of General Wright.

The comment of the New York Sun on the designation of Army Engineers for government reclamation work gives particular point to our remarks last week on the attempt of Senator Bailey to defeat the Army Engineers' bill in the Senate because the Engineers had taken strong ground against a certain waterway improvement which some of Mr. Bailey's "constituents" had set their hearts on. We said that such opposition as that of Mr. Bailey would in the long run only serve to benefit the Engineers Corps, as it would show more clearly to the country that the Engineers are beyond the reach of politicians. The Sun, in its issue of July 4, said: "Army Engineers, the Administration believes, would not be swayed by Congressional friends and not so liable to err in the direction of too great expenditure." That there is danger of political influence if the work should fall into the hands of civil engineers has been made plain by Mr. Bailey in his attack upon the Army Engineers. The Texas Senator could not have found a time more opportune for the Engineers to launch his diatribe against them than the moment he chose in the closing days of Congress. The question of designating Engineers of the Army to take charge of the vast reclamation projects of the Government was then pending, and we doubt whether President Taft could have wished a better benediction upon his reclamation plans than that given by Senator Bailey in his absurd fight upon the bill for the Corps of Engineers. Going further into the subject of the Army Engineers, the Sun says: "The day of the civil engineer in the government reclamation works is fast declining and that of the Army Engineer is just beginning. Though the board of Engineers selected will have nothing at all to do with work that has been planned but not begun, that Army supervision of new work will come, however, is not doubted. The President is known to believe in the Army Engineers, and their conduct of the Panama Canal has only strengthened his idea that government Engineers should supervise government work."

The varied duties of an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, of which Congress has such an imperfect understanding, is illustrated in the experience of Lieut. Col. John Millis, whose promotion to colonel was recently announced. His study of electric lighting, in connection with lighthouse installation, included an inspection of foreign lighthouses during a visit to England and France on leave of absence in 1890. After a service of eleven years on lighthouse duty (1883-1890 and 1894-1898), Colonel Millis acted as adviser and assistant to the Commissioner of Public Works, New York, in connection with electric street illumination. He also prepared a plan and estimates for the electric lighting of West Point, and, in conjunction with Lieut. Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, of the Navy, devised a system of electric lighted buoys for marking Gedney's Channel. During the Spanish War he fitted up the light stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for signal stations. The "efficient manner in which he performed the duties of Engineer secretary" of the Lighthouse Board was officially recognized by a vote of the board when he was relieved from duty in November, 1898. While in charge of the New Orleans District (1890-1894) Colonel Millis made a special study of hydraulic dredging. His services during the Mississippi River flood were such as to secure for him a formal vote of thanks from the Legislature of Louisiana. While a delegate to the Paris International Congress of Navigation, etc., in 1900, under the orders of the War Department, Colonel Millis made a careful study of the Egyptian irrigation works. These are mere incidents in Colonel Millis's long career as a government Engineer, which we select as an indication of the varied experience of the members of his Corps. The suggestion made, in 1892, by President Eliot that Colonel Millis should become a candidate for the position of head of the Lawrence Scientific School shows how his abilities have impressed civilian observers. For personal reasons he was obliged to decline Dr. Eliot's suggestion.

The rearrangement of the chaotic records of the War Department is due to the systematic and persistent efforts of the Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, who did what at one time was thought well-nigh impossible—made them easy of access and use. So hopeless did it seem at the time he took up the work that he could bring order out of chaos that a certain member of Congress, who shall be nameless, pooh-poohed the report of a brother Congressman that General Ainsworth could give the record of any soldier that had been in the Army. "I'll show you that isn't so," said the Representative. "I'll just send a name of a soldier to him for information. He was my uncle, so I can tell whether the information is correct. Let's sit here and wait for the report." In a few minutes back came the man's record, closing with this note: "Deserted on —." The doubting Thomas, with flushed face, said: "Great Scott! I thought that had all been forgotten. I had no idea that record could be got at."

The real estate paper of New York, *The Record and Guide*, has in its number for June 11 an article on the reconstruction of West Point, illustrations being given of the exterior and interior of the chapel and one view from the chapel toward the new gymnasium and cadet barracks. "The reconstruction of West Point," as this article tells us, "is likely to be of very high importance in its results upon general architecture." Montgomery Schuyler says there is no place "better suited to exhibit and emphasize the quality of the national architecture, nor an institution worthier of the best that architecture can do." Allusion is made to the magnificent park to extend along the west bank of the lower Hudson, on which West Point will be situated. The full scheme contemplates the purchase of land to connect that given by Mrs. Harriman with the Palisades Park to or near Newburgh, together with the extension of the Palisades Park, which is already some fourteen miles long and has been acquired during the past ten years by the Palisades Park Commission, a joint body representing New York and New Jersey. Beside \$2,655,000 of private gifts, the New York Legislature has voted in favor of a state constitutional amendment, permitting an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for joint park purposes, and the New Jersey Legislature has voted \$500,000 for the same purpose. This paper says: "No doubt in time the states of New York and New Jersey and the National Government, acting together, will have a series of scenic drives built through these park lands and joined to the east shore by bridges, one of which will unquestionably be at West Point to connect with Constitution Island, the splendid contribution of Mrs. Russell Sage to what we are certain will eventually be the grandest park in all the world, the full glory of which is now only dimly conceived."

Japanese shipyard workmen demonstrated their ability to rank with the best men of that class anywhere in the world by their fine achievement in the repairing of the broken rudder of the S.S. *Minnesota* which, while on a voyage from the Pacific coast to the Orient early in April last, lost the two lower sections of her rudder by striking a submerged wreck when 200 miles from Yokohama. At Nagasaki the steamship went into drydock where the rudder was built up by the Japanese workmen of the Mitsubishi Dock and Engine Works. The new part of the rudder fitted perfectly and it was the opinion of the English-speaking maritime experts that saw the job, that the Japanese mechanics are "wonders, and as for riveters they are in a class by themselves." When of the riveters of Japan, a country which may properly be said to be only in its infancy in shipbuilding, it can be asserted that they are in a class by themselves, it behooves older maritime nations to consider seriously the character of Japanese competition in the handling of ocean traffic. This knowledge should be especially sought now when we are within sight of the opening of the Panama Canal and the prospective entrance into the Atlantic Ocean of the Japanese merchant marine as a competitor for the world's carrying trade.

The American Grocer, in its annual report on "The Nation's Drink Bill," reports that in the last two years "the people of the United States have lessened their expenditure for alcoholic beverages by a sum estimated at \$110,185,600." This does not quite agree with the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who states that the decrease in the receipts from internal taxation on spirits in 1909 was \$5,290,773.03, compared with 1908, and \$2,351,205.39 in fermented liquors. The comparison is as follows: Spirits—1908, \$140,158,807.15; 1909, \$134,868,034.12. Fermented liquors—1908, \$59,807,616.81; 1909, \$57,456,411.42. The returns for the first three months of 1910 show an increase of \$1,791,271.74, or about six per cent. This, if continued through the year, would give a total of \$142,960,116, which is \$8,092,082 more than the receipts in 1909 and \$2,801,309 more than in 1908. There was about the same percentage of increase in the receipts for fermented liquors during the first quarter of 1910.

For the first time since the Civil War the Regular Army and the Militia had this year at maneuvers sufficient equipment to bake their own bread. This is through the issuance of the new knockdown continuous oven to the entire force of Regulars and National Guard. Aside from being quite a luxury to the men in the field, it is expected that some decided improvements will be suggested in the reports from the commissary officers. While the success of these new ovens is assured, it is thought that some suggestions will be made as the result of the experiences at this year's maneuvers which will further reduce the weight of equipment for bread baking. It is expected that some of the implements which are furnished for the ovens can be dispensed with, and that new methods for handling them will be developed.

Gen. Sir Baden-Powell's book on the Boy Scout movement in England has been translated into Russian and circulated under the auspices of the general staff, and the British organization of the Boy Scouts is held up to the admiration of the Russian public by the native press. As a result of this, a Russian Baden-Powell has arisen in the person of a school inspector at Bakmut, in southern Russia, who has trained and equipped a corps of small boys from the national schools of his district at his own expense. One hundred and fifty of these lads in the uniform of marines were recently taken to St. Petersburg and marched past the Emperor at Tsarskoe-Selo, headed by their band and colors.

A new style of canned corned beef and corned beef hash in small quantities has been issued to the Army at the maneuvers this year. It is put up in cans seven inches long and two and one-tenth inches square. This package contains exactly one pound of meat, and is in a form which is convenient to carry in the haversack. If the reports upon this new style of canning corned beef and hash are favorable, it will probably be adopted and issued generally to the Army. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Sharpe, Commissary General, has asked the officers in his department to furnish careful reports upon the results of handling this new system of putting up corned beef.

The U.S.S. *Puritan* has been detached from duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

MISTAKES OF THE CONFEDERACY REVIEWED.

Officers of the U.S. Army who would like to write a book about the Civil War but fear that there is little new to be said about it should be delighted on reading "The War of Secession" to find that the author, Major G. W. Redway, of the British army, points out one feature of it which, he believes, has not yet been authoritatively treated, and the neglect of which was responsible for many of the errors which marred the British campaigns against the Boers. He refers to the working of the Army system in the United States in the sixties.

So many books on the Civil War discuss the weaknesses of the Northern policy, and devote much space to showing how the Rebellion could have been put down much earlier if this or that plan had been adopted, that it is interesting to find a volume that adopts a similar method of analysis respecting the Confederates and seeks to show the errors in their general policy, which weakened their defensive powers. This kind of book is the work, "The War of Secession," by Major G. W. Redway, of the British army, which deals with the campaigns of 1861-62. "President Davis," says the author, "paltered with the principles of defensive war until it was too late to save the Confederacy. Southern inhabitants with Union sentiments discovered tampering with bridges or giving information to the enemy should have been hanged outright. Bodies like the Partisan Rangers, far from being armed at the expense of the Confederacy to prey upon the families of their compatriots at the war, should have been put in the firing line. All the railways of the South should have been placed under military control. The wool and tobacco and the food supplies of the border districts should have been gathered and taken south or destroyed, instead of being policed by detachments of the Army. Deserters might have been shot in 1861 when they were few in number, and then this evil would not have grown to dimensions hopeless to grapple with. Long-winded petitions to citizens imploring their aid and fabricating odious stories of the enemy should have been prohibited as childish. The writ of habeas corpus might have been suspended, and the entire country treated as a city in a state of siege. The moral effect of captures by the enemy would have been discounted by leaving nothing of value within his reach, while his progress could be delayed by destroying all the railroads in his front, irrespective of ownership. The business of the Government surely was the military administration of the country and the service of the Army, not the control of the forces of the field. But the story of the war as conducted by the Confederacy exhibits an entire negation of every one of the foregoing propositions or its recognition as a counsel of perfection, or its practical application in a partial sense or too late.

"Mr. Davis, as President of the Confederate states, having wedded his Congress to a defensive policy and tied his generals to defensive strategy, conducted the war in the East as though the border state of Virginia alone were concerned in the conflict. He made no use of the Southern states in his system of defense. He kept close to Washington. When it was too late he set Richmond in flames. He was obsessed by the idea that the preservation of his capital on the James, which so early as 1862 ceased even to be of value as a seaport, was vital to the cause of secession. He drew, as it were, a magic circle round Richmond, and hoped to keep the enemy out of Virginia by incantations. His main Army and his best generals were afterward employed to uphold his theory of war. Virginia as a base of operations for a Confederate Army of invasion was valuable; as a theater of defensive war it was the worst possible, because it offered the Federals an easy foothold at their very doors. A colossal undertaking, no doubt, was the defense of the Southern border states in 1861, but that is a point to be considered before, not after, commencing hostilities; and if the people were not prepared to surrender their civil rights for a twelvemonth, and in every way aid their armies in the struggle for independence, it was a political blunder to quarrel with the Union Government."

The Army system prevailing in the United States in 1861 is considered by Major Redway as paralleling that of the British army at that time, in that mobilization was unknown, there was nothing to render movable in a military sense; neither cadres nor reserves existed; both countries maintained a standing army of Lilliputian proportions, or rather kept up a number of regiments and batteries out of which it would be impossible to organize a corps d'armée. "Warlike preparations would be undertaken at leisure after much debate in the House of Commons or the Senate at Washington, and if in the mean time a disagreeable surprise occurred at some outpost of empire the local commander had to choose between hauling down his flag as at Sumter, destroying the stores and evacuating the post as at Harper's Ferry, or enduring a siege as at Lucknow."

The author finds that at no time during the war did the land forces in the pay of the Federal Government have more than three per cent. of Regulars. The difference between the terms "regular" and "volunteer," as applied to soldiers of the Union Army, is discussed by the book in an effort to bring the terms within the limits of intelligent definition. "The expression 'volunteer' has been used in connection with the War of Secession," says the author, "officially to denote a class of soldier who was neither a Regular nor a negro; it has also been used historically to distinguish from the victim of conscription the soldier who served of his own free will; it also, in a popular sense, discriminated between the American patriot and the foreign-born mercenary. We may here clear the ground for discussion by defining the Regular soldier as a man who has enlisted in circumstances which ensure his being systematically instructed in at least the rudiments of the military art, and under the conditions which absolutely secure to his employer for a definite period his services when trained. The Regular, then, is essentially a trained soldier who can instantly be ordered to march anywhere. Any other class of soldier is necessarily of the irregular type; but there are different species of irregulars. An irregular may be serving by compulsion at home as in the militia or serving abroad as a volunteer, but in either case he does not wholly lose his status as a civilian, and thus he possesses several privileges denied to the Regular, privileges which have to be taken into account when making use of him; and in all cases he is untrained, and therefore in the mass irregulars are unreliable. The drawback of militia conscripts is that they invariably include a strong leaven of an inferior class of men."

"Since the war hard words have been used of the Northern 'bounty-jumpers,' but let us remember in this pharisaical age our own experiences during the Boer

war, which caused, not without good reason, an alteration in that section of the army act which deals with fraudulent enlistment. The Northern states came to graft upon the militia system in war time, a system which in Great Britain we began to imitate to our cost in the Boer war. The working of the Army system in America in the sixties is of practical importance to all English-speaking peoples to-day, and it is to be regretted that there exists no authoritative treatise on the subject; many of the errors in administration which characterized our conduct of the Boer war might have been avoided by timely study of the factors which protracted the War of Secession a generation ago."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The science of aviation is too near its cradle for such dogmatic, positive and sweeping generalizations as those made by Robert Petit, the eminent French engineer, in his book, "How to Build an Aeroplane," published by the D. Van Nostrand Company of New York, as translated by T. O'B. Hubbard and J. H. Ledebor. Even if it is true, as the preface tells us, that M. Petit has made a personal study for several years of the methods of construction of aeroplanes adopted by the great French firms, and even if it be granted that the French lead the world in the development of heavier-than-air flying machines, we believe that aeroplanists generally will agree that the author goes too far when he says that "the monoplane alone will survive," and that the "aeroplane is the only practical aerial machine." So rapid are the changes in so new a field as that of aviation that it is unwise to forecast even by a few days what is going to happen in that domain of activity. That this is true is shown by the fact that while the book was still fresh from the press, the Zeppelin airship liner made two trips on schedule with passengers, an achievement certainly as remarkable in its way as the feat of Bleriot in flying across the English Channel in his monoplane. Neither the dirigible nor the aeroplane has shown itself to be practicable in a heavy wind. To say at this stage of aerial progress that the biplane in which the greatest of the early records in flying were made by the Wrights is to be displaced by the single plane machine, is to ignore the present status of the biplane. There is nothing in the late biplane records, such as those made by Curtiss over the Hudson River, by Hamilton in his traversing the distance between Philadelphia and New York and return, and by Rolls in flying across the English Channel and back, to indicate that the two-planer is inferior to the monoplane of the kind Bleriot used in his Channel flight. In the author's introduction he takes this sanguine view: "Only yesterday aviation was born; to-day it has already called into being a vast representative industry whose future is definitely assured." The book is divided into chapters dealing respectively in order of appearance with the general principles of aviation; materials, propeller construction, starting and landing arrangements, the fuselage, building-in motor and the controls; the planes, the motors, and the future. "Fuselage" is the French word generally used to denote the body of the aeroplane. On the subject of motors M. Petit utters this warning: "The theory that the aeroplane motor must of necessity be of extreme lightness is of ancient origin; it was confirmed by the late Colonel Renard, who expressed the opinion that artificial flight would be rendered possible only when the weight of the motor was reduced to one and a half kilos (3.3 lbs.) per horsepower. Even at the present time many engineers sacrifice reliability to lightness, with the consequence that the working of the motor aeroplane is seriously affected. When will it be understood that the best motor for an aeroplane is the ordinary motor-car engine, with its weight suitably reduced? It is unquestionably a mistake to hold that artificial flight in itself is dependent on a motor of excessive lightness."

Those who are camping out this season would do well to slip into a side pocket, as they can easily do, a copy of "Camp Cookery," by Horace Kephart, just published by Outing Publishing Company at the price of one dollar. Mr. Kephart is a devotee of outdoor life, so that what he advises is the result of personal experience. His little work includes advice as to the selection of provisions and utensils, the making of fires and the dressing and keeping of game and fish.

The statement in the preface, that the author is the "last of the old-time packers, the last of those who grew up with the pack service under Gen. George Crook," gives an added, though, perhaps, to some of our veteran frontier soldiers, a melancholy interest to the book entitled, "Pack Transportation," just issued by the Q.M. Department, U.S.A. The book is the product of the experience of Mr. H. W. Daly, chief packer, who prepared it under the direction of the Q.M. General of the Army, and is a manual whose value will not be small in actual field service. The volume has ninety-three illustrations. The manuscript was revised by Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy, who has had a wide experience with packtrains. The Quartermaster General believes this work contains the most complete history and detailed explanation of the art of packing yet published and of its kind is unique. To Mr. Daly Colonel Scott pays this tribute in the preface: "Of all the packers, Mr. Daly stands foremost as the most observant, the one who has added most to the efficiency of the pack service, and one who has placed the mounted service under lasting obligations to him, first, by discovering the causes of the various 'bunches' that arise on the mule's body; second, by discovering a simple remedy which reduces these bunches before they break down and suppurate; by his various inventions described in these pages, and fourth, by placing the results of his experience in written form so as to be preserved for the use of others." Going into the question of the need of pack trains, Colonel Scott expresses the belief that "the value of the pack train has not lessened since the days of the Indian campaigns. Rapid and prolonged marches (impossible for wagons) are not yet out of date. It is just as necessary now to arrive on the field with food, ammunition and medical supplies as it ever was. The usefulness of the pack train in carrying ammunition to supply the firing line where wagons cannot go is not disputed by anyone. It behooves, therefore, all officers of the mobile force to understand the management of the pack train in all its branches. I urge upon all persons in authority that they cherish the pack train and the packer, and see to it that proper trains are always ready in time of need, which time will come at the very beginning of any war on land." The design of the book is to give a general history of pack transportation, its introduction into and development in the army of the United States, including a descrip-

tion of the various pack saddles, their comparative usefulness and the best improvements. In the school system of packing, the detailed instruction of an individual packer is first considered; then the more general instruction applicable to the service of a pack train is provided for. A brief discussion on marches and loads is included, with carefully prepared tables showing practicable marches, loads and rates of travel, etc., for a well organized pack train. A few notes on feeding, watering, traveling, etc., also appear.

NAVY COAL FROM PACIFIC COAST.

That Pacific coast coal is not suitable for use in the Navy is explained in a letter from Secretary Meyer to Representative William E. Humphreys, of Washington, in which the Secretary says:

"The Navy Department has from time to time made tests of coal from the Pacific coast in the hope that a coal would be found in sufficient quantities and of a quality suitable for our naval vessels, but so far without success. Pacific coast coal so far obtainable has proved so deficient in fixed carbon, and has such comparatively large percentages of combustible, volatile matter, moisture and ash, that its use has been impracticable in naval boilers without sacrificing the military efficiency of the fleet. Experts from the Geological Survey, employed by the Navy Department for the purpose, are now completing a further investigation of Pacific coast coals. These investigations will be continued, and the Department hopes that some Pacific coast coal will be found which will end the present necessity for transporting coal from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific Ocean stations. In this connection the Department contemplates further testing of Pacific coast coals next fall in one or more of the large armored cruisers now on the Pacific coast.

"There is a possibility that a suitable coal will be mined in Alaska, but so far there are no facilities either for mining or for transporting it from the mines to tide-water. It is also probable that, as the use of oil for marine boilers increases, the supply of fuel for the Navy will be more and more drawn from the Pacific coast, and at present this kind of fuel is being used in the navy yards at Mare Island and at Puget Sound. As it has been demonstrated that the military efficiency of the fleet cannot be maintained with the coal so far available on the Pacific coast, and as a sufficient number of naval colliers is not available for the transportation of this needed supply of coal (the few we have being needed for service with the Battleship Fleet), the Department has been compelled to invite proposals from private shipowners in order not to reduce the number of men-of-war in Pacific waters.

"In this connection it will be well to add that the naval collier carries other stores than coal to the fleet, and its services are too valuable to the Battleship Fleet to be diverted simply to carry coal from one ocean to the other when other vessels can be obtained. Another point which is sometimes overlooked is the fact that where a naval collier employed to carry coal to the Pacific it could not get a return cargo, and so the cost of coal delivered for the use of the fleet would be chargeable with both the outgoing and the return trip of the collier.

"As you are doubtless aware," Secretary Meyer's letter continued, "the law requires advertising for bids, and the Department circular of April 29, 1910, stated 'offers for vessels of either foreign or, preferably, American register will be considered. Total tonnage will be taken in American bottoms if price is not excessive.' In response to this circular, issued for the transportation of coal to the Pacific coast, there was not an American vessel offered. If American shipowners do not care to submit proposals for this service, or if such proposals, when submitted, are excessive, the Department is compelled to have recourse to foreign bottoms in order to maintain the efficiency of the fleet, and this is not in violation of either the letter or the spirit of the law, but in accordance with it, as decided by the Attorney General Oct. 3, 1907. An excess cost of not over fifty per cent. for American shipping has been construed by the President of the United States as not being excessive in awarding contracts for this service to American bottoms.

"Were the Department compelled to ship coal only in American bottoms it would soon be forced practically to abolish the Pacific Fleet, or the appropriation for this purpose would soon be exhausted. The Navy Department," Mr. Meyer's letter concluded, "is neither inimical nor even indifferent to the American shipping interests, but it must keep within the law and not exceed the amounts appropriated by Congress for specific purposes. As American vessels are not available, the Department is obliged to accept the proposals submitted by foreign shipowners without regard to the character or nationality of their crews, as it is not aware of any law which permits it to discriminate between crews of foreign ships or allows it to offer extra compensation to any shipowner when using American crews. The result of releasing foreign bottoms on the Pacific coast, upon which you touch in your letter, is beyond the influence of the Navy Department."

WHAT TOLSTOY THINKS OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. J. E. Eastham, of Southport, England, recently wrote to Count Tolstoy, suggesting the settling of international disputes by arbitration instead of war. He has received the following reply from Count Tolstoy's secretary: "Leo Tolstoy is sorry to say he cannot sympathize with your plan, as he does not believe in the possibility of settling all disputes between nations by arbitration instead of by war, nor does he regard this as the right way of opposing war. Some years ago he wrote an article on this subject called forth by the first Hague Peace Conference.

"Tolstoy keenly feels the futility of all this agitation about peace on the part of Englishmen, with their conquered India and Colonies; of Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, with their classes of wealthy people and pauper slaves, maintained in their position only by the military—with the much-vaunted patriotism of both the oppressing and oppressed nations. To speak of peace under such conditions without opposing this state of things itself is like preaching sobriety in public houses existing only through drink.

"While there exist separate nations and states war cannot be avoided. War will cease only when one and all will, like Socrates, regard themselves as citizens not of any separate nation, but of all the world, and will, like Jesus, regard all men as brothers; and will therefore deem it as impossible to kill or to prepare to kill any human being under any circumstances whatever, as it is impossible under whatever circumstances to kill or to prepare to kill one's children or one's parents. War

can cease only by people ceasing to laugh at religion, as they do now, when they imagine some sort of Christian religion consisting in redemption and other nonsense; and by people indeed believing in the eternal and only law of God known and common to all, expressed not only by Jesus, but by all the wise and righteous men of all times, in the law that all men are brothers and therefore should love one another, and consequently not kill each other. Were people to recognize this law, war would cease—it would cease because there would be no soldiers."

CHARACTER OF CHINESE SOLDIERS.

At Changsha, China, April 13, 1910, a mob burned the governor's yamen while the four or five thousand well drilled Chinese soldiers stationed there looked on, but did not interfere. A correspondent of the China Daily News who inquired into the matter reports the following conversation with some of these soldiers:

"Did you open fire?" "Oh, no, no! We had most distinct orders not to fire." "Whose orders were they?" Here there was sufficient difference of opinion to show that there was no accurate knowledge of the source of the orders; but all agreed that the officers duly handed on those orders and they were not disobeyed.

"You see, sir," they said, "most of the people in that mob were lookers-on; and many of them were hungry, poor people who wanted rice to eat. If you could have picked out the leaders, that would have been a different thing. We were so pined in by the mob pressing this way and that, that it would have been a very difficult thing to fire."

"What about your bayonets?" "Our bayonets were fixed, and it was impossible in the crushing but that some of the people should get wounded. That was what set the mob off to rouse the city in the middle of the night. We got knocked about pretty badly."

This correspondent says: "A blood-stained hat was produced, and the officer in charge was able to point out a wound scar that had been given him by brickbats. Through the night on into morning the soldiers stood without a chance of even self-defense. For hours they were stood between the burning and the unburned parts of the yamen, forbidden to fire, the butt of numerous brickbats and stones; until, at last, the general withdrew them and the mob found other employment in other parts of the city. It was about ten o'clock on Thursday morning when men began to climb on the roofs of some of the outhouses and pour oil upon them. At last, the order so long delayed was given, and in a moment every man on the roofs fell dead, and for a time no man took their places. From April 14 to May 8 the British Consulate was absolutely in the charge of the soldiers. No European visited the house. When the consul returned there was not a flower bed disturbed; not a scrap of anything missing. In memory of what occurred ten years ago, during the military occupation by the soldiers of six nations of Chinese property in Peking, the owners of which had fled, is there any of us who could throw a stone at the Hunan soldiers?"

THE SALT IN THE BLOOD.

(With the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, 1910.)

When the land is swooning in dust and heat
And the fierce sun clutches each flower and tree,
And the flickering breeze drops dead at my feet—
The town is no place for a man like me.
My blood cries out to the wind-swept sea,
The driving hull and the lofty spar,
With the flash of the foam as it swirls a-lee,
And hey! for the deck of a man-o'-war.

When traffic and gain confounds the street,
And the smear of gold is on all I see,
Fouling the Senate and judges' seat—
The town is no place for a man like me.
My heart's atune to the symphony
Of wind and wave on the ocean far,
Where the sea birds circle in soaring glee,
And hey! for the deck of a man-o'-war.

When the ragged pennon of life's defeat
(Half sullen protest, half craven plea)
Is trailed o'er the haggard faces I meet—
The town is no place for a man like me.
Huzza! for the shipmate frank and free,
'Neath noonday blaze or midnight star,
Stout heart, clear head, firm hand and knee,
And hey! for the deck of a man-o'-war.

L'ENVOI.

With its want, and wealth, and woe, perdie!
The town is no place for a man like me.
Then ho! for the billows beyond the bar!
And hey, for the deck of a man-o'-war!

WILLIAM STOKES, U.S.N.

U.S.S. Indiana, Plymouth, England, June 23, 1910.

SADDLERS AND MECHANICS' GRADUATION.

The graduation exercises of the Saddlers and Battery Mechanics' Schools at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., took place in front of the ordnance barracks at Rock Island Arsenal on June 30. Twenty-nine enlisted men completed the course in the Saddlers' School and six in the School for Battery Mechanics. After an address to the class by Col. E. J. McClelland, 1st Cav., president of the Cavalry Equipment Board, Col. F. E. Hobbs, commanding officer of the arsenal, handed the diplomas to each of the men with appropriate remarks. The men in attendance at these schools, as shown by the following list of graduates, came from all the regiments in the mounted service stationed in the United States. The list of graduates, with the class standing, is as follows:

Saddlers' School—1, Pvt. Edward E. Labo, Troop G, 3d Cav.; 2, Pvt. George Gabor, Troop B, 4th Cav.; 3, Corp. Armond Cox, Battery A, 3d Field Art.; 4, Pvt. A. Christoffersen, Troop C, 14th Cav.; 5, Pvt. Harry Keller, Troop G, 4th Cav.; 6, Pvt. George Southwood, Troop G, 5th Cav.; 7, Pvt. Frank M. Collins, Troop L, 11th Cav.; 8, Pvt. Addie L. Logan, Troop C, 9th Cav.; 9, Pvt. Charles A. Wood, Troop B, 15th Cav.; 10, Pvt. C. F. Bruyer, Troop C, 2d Cav.

11, Pvt. Henry Miller, Battery A, 6th Field Art.; 12, Pvt. Henry Hauser, Troop C, 3d Cav.; 13, Pvt. Walter Keethler, Troop F, 14th Cav.; 14, Pvt. Charles F. Eicher, Troop E, 5th Cav.; 15, Pvt. Clifford S. Stark, Troop K, 3d Cav.; 16, Pvt. D. M. Hendrickson, Battery B, 2d Field Art.; 17, Pvt. C. G. Lockwood, Troop M, 7th Cav.; 18, Pvt. Martin Coffey, Troop I, 15th Cav.; 19, Pvt. Sidney

Roycraft, Troop F, 4th Cav.; 20, Pvt. Robert F. Fullman, Battery E, 5th Field Art.

21, Pvt. Alexander F. Rashaw, Troop G, 2d Cav.; 22, Pvt. M. Panco, Troop A, 3d Cav.; 23, Pvt. A. J. Mitchell, Battery E, 1st Field Art.; 24, Pvt. E. F. Madden, jr., Battery F, 4th Field Art.; 25, Pvt. A. Johnson, Troop A, 10th Cav.; 26, Pvt. A. Mercier, Troop L, 8th Cav.; 27, Pvt. C. Robinson, Troop L, 9th Cav.; 28, Pvt. Lucius Banks, jr., M.A. Detach. Cav.; 29, Pvt. W. M. Hayes, Troop F, 10th Cav.

School for Battery Mechanics—1, Lance Corp. William Hoag, Battery D, 5th Field Art.; 2, Pvt. William M. Smalley, Battery C, 1st Field Art.; 3, Pvt. Joseph A. Sherman, Battery D, 3d Field Art.; 4, Pvt. John Martin, Battery F, 4th Field Art.; 5, Pvt. Frank C. Thrasher, Battery F, 3d Field Art.; 6, Pvt. Claude L. Babcock, Battery A, 6th Field Art.

The work produced by these men at the Rock Island Arsenal during the past year was very satisfactory, and that of the first ten men was deserving of special credit. It is the aim of these schools to return to the organizations men thoroughly equipped to handle any repair work which may arise in their organizations, and their diploma can only be won by a man who has shown that he is dependable and will not fail to be equal to any repair work which he may be called upon to do.

HOW SOLDIERS KILL TIME AT SEA.

The Logansville Times, from which we quoted May 21, publishes the following:

Troops on Board U.S. Army Transport Logan,
At Sea, March 30, 1910.

General Orders No. 3.

1. For the entertainments that have made the voyage so short and pleasant many thanks are due the committee composed of Chaplain R. R. Fleming, jr., 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. John C. Griffin, Med. Res. Corps, 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, 1st Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., as well as to Major Asa F. Fisk, Philippine Constabulary, and the various enlisted men who gave their talents and energies so generously to the good work.

2. The 13th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, deserve special commendation.

3. From lack of space the names of enlisted men from all organizations cannot be given, but those of Privts. Witold Gedtoje, 13th Co., C.A.C., and Van M. Austin, Signal Corps, deserve special mention for splendid wrestling and acrobatic feats.

4. Though the Logansville Times could not be printed on board, its preparation pleasantly occupied its editors and many contributors, and the paper itself will make an interesting souvenir of a very happy trip across the Pacific.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Gresham.

JOSEPH R. DAVIS, 1st Lieut., C.A.C., Adjutant.

To the Chaplain, "An Admirer" offers this poetical tribute:

His kindly words and helpful deeds,
His gentle mien and winning way,
Teach better than all formal creeds
The Master's meek and lowly way.

The Times has the following sporting news:

"One of the best boxing exhibitions of the trip was the one between Private Beatty and Private Elliott, of the Field Artillery and Cavalry, respectively. Both these men are semi-professionals and put up a scrap well worth seeing. Whistling by Private Launsbach was one of the best of the vaudeville stunts of the trip. He showed remarkable ability, and imitated the mocking bird almost to perfection. Last, but not least, come the battles royal that formed a very humorous climax to each entertainment. Five men volunteered for each event, and after donning the gloves, at the gong of the bell, they proceeded to 'lambs' anyone of the other four within reach. These battles were a 'scream' from start to finish."

(Overheard on the promenade deck.)

She: "I can taste the salt from the air on my lips; can you?"
He: "I might try."

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

An officer handsome and gay
Was gradually winning his way
To a fair maiden's heart,
When he thought he'd be smart—
With a bold stroke he'd carry the day.

From his porthole he dangled a note
Right before hers he knew it would float,
A fair hand stretched out
To take it. No doubt
He's the luckiest man on the boat.

At least that's what he thought, but oh!
After pride comes destruction and so,
When he saw the fair maid,
Ten below in the shade

Was warm to her treatment. Her beau
In astonishment cried, "Dear, I dote
On you more than all girls on the boat."
She turned up her nose.

Why, do you suppose?
The wrong maid had drawn in the note.

We pulled into Honolulu last Monday, and such a time it was! The first wet town we have been in in two years! We certainly had a dry experience on our trip overland from Fort Sill, Okla. When we landed in Honolulu we put one of our famous bootlegger hounds on the scent, and before the boat was stopped an hour he ran down a joint that carries the cognomen of the "Two for One." He led the boys there with dry throats and parched lips. I'll tell you what I think. The boys were so excited over their unexpected good time that they mislaid dear Sunday, and will find it again before its turn rolls around, but I cannot make the boys believe that, hence this trouble.

WOODEN CANNON.

Many strange devices have been employed as weapons of war, but probably the only occasion on which wooden cannon were successfully employed and fired was during one of Aurungzebe's campaigns in the Deccan. The imperial forces closed about a town which was believed to be totally unprovided with artillery, but to their astonishment the advance was met by the thunder of cannon, and a regular siege was instituted.

The report as to the lack of artillery had been perfectly true, although there was a good supply of ammunition within the town. The commandant, however, at the approach of the enemy, had set every carpenter in the city to work making wooden cannon, and night and day this remarkable manufacture was kept up, there being,

fortunately, large stores of heavy timber available. It was found that the improvised guns were good for but one shot, but for that shot they were quite as effective as the iron guns of the period. Moreover, every ball that fell in the town was promptly sent back, the usual process being reversed, and the caliber of the guns being made to conform to the size of the balls. So stout was the resistance that the siege was finally raised, much to the glory of the commandant and the wooden guns.—*Harper's Weekly*.

A NEW HOWITZER SHELL.

For several years past, says the London Engineer, the artillery authorities of the French and German armies have been experimenting with a view to obtaining a "universal" artillery projectile, which shall be effective both as a shrapnel and a high explosive shell. The Germans have been the first to realize this ideal by the introduction of a universal shell for their 4.2-inch field howitzer equipment. This shell is of the type patented by Messrs. Ehrhardt, and is, in effect, a shrapnel with a high explosive burster of picric acid in the head. It has the ordinary arrangement of bullets and diaphragm, with a driving charge in the base, but the bullets are packed in trinitrotoluol instead of resin. When the shell is burst in air by the time fuse, the flash from the fuse is led through a channel containing perforated pellets of compressed powder. This channel passes round the high explosive burster, without communicating with it, and leads the flash to the central tube communicating with the black powder charge in the base of the shell. The bullets are then blown out in the ordinary manner, except that the trinitrotoluol among them takes fire and burns without exploding, producing a cloud of smoke which increases the visibility of the burst. The head with the high explosive charge is blown off, and flies forward, bursting on striking the ground.

When the fuse is set to burst the shell on percussion, then the percussion part of the fuse acts upon impact, and the flash from the cap passes to a primer of fulminate, which detonates an exploder of guncotton powder, which, in turn, detonates the main picric acid charge. The intention is that the detonation shall also be communicated to the trinitrotoluol among the bullets. But it would appear that this cannot be reckoned on with certainty unless the shell strikes on rock or hard ground. However, even if the picric acid alone detonates, the effect is to burst the shell violently, blowing the bullets and fragments in all directions, even to the rear, so as to take in reverse men behind gun shields or parapets. When burst in this manner the shell explodes instantly on impact, producing only a small crater, and giving little breaching effect. When it is desired to attack casemates or to breach parapets, the fuse is set before firing to "delay action." By moving an index on the head of the fuse, the flash from the percussion part of the fuse is diverted to a channel in which a short column of compressed powder is interposed, so as to give a delay of a quarter of a second before the flash reaches the fulminate and detonates the burster. This enables the shell to bury itself before bursting: the man-killing effect is then insignificant, as the splinters remain in the hole, but the mine effect is very powerful.

The universal howitzer shell contains thirty-eight per cent. of bullets, as against fifty per cent. for ordinary shrapnel. It is thus less efficient when burst in air. It has, however, this advantage, that the trajectory can be corrected by observing the fall of the head, which explodes when it strikes the ground. But the great advantage of the new projectile is that it renders a greater number of shell available for any particular nature of fire, since it is efficient against any target, and especially against shielded guns.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The largest floating dock in the world is one at Hamburg, which has a lifting power of about 35,000 tons; it was completed in 1909. The floating dock equipment at Hamburg is probably superior to that of any other port in the world, for besides that just mentioned it has seventeen iron and steel floating docks, ranging from 320 feet in length, built in 1882, to 595 feet in length, built in 1903. Two of these docks have a lifting power of 17,500 tons. There is also an offshore dock 508 feet in length, with a lifting capacity of 11,000 tons. Stettin is also well provided. Though it seems like a contradiction in terms, it is possible for a floating dock to tackle a ship of a greater weight than its own lifting capacity.

The maritime conventions providing for a \$6,000,000 subsidy in aid of Italian shipping and a twenty-five-year subvention to the Italian Lloyd Steamship Company for the transportation of mail were approved May 28 in the Chamber of Deputies, with certain limitations, by a majority of 282.

Two Dreadnoughts are being constructed on private account in Austria, though it is fully understood the government will be the ultimate purchaser. Two other Dreadnoughts are to be constructed immediately. "This entrance of Austria into the Dreadnought race," says the Hampshire Telegraph, "will very materially affect the balance of sea power, especially in view of the close alliance between that country and our great naval rival across the North Sea. The Austrian press is busily engaged in blaming Italy for this new and costly departure on the part of their government. Italy builds Dreadnoughts, therefore it is contended Austria-Hungary must follow suit, for the Austrian costs cannot be left exposed. No doubt Italy would give a similar explanation. If this is really the reason, it would certainly have paid the rulers of both nations to have arranged a conference with a view to the limitation of the size of their respective naval forces. Italy is not likely to assume the offensive against Austria, when the latter's friendship with Germany is remembered. The impression that there are other reasons for Austria's new departure than the mere fear of Italy is, therefore, only natural. For Great Britain there is the possibility of a fleet of eight, if not more, Dreadnoughts belonging to these two nations being thrown in the scale against us, for an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy would necessarily have that effect. And looking to Italy's danger from the North it will be realized that she could, without much difficulty, be forced into such a combination. At all events, the entry of these two into the naval contest is a matter which must seriously affect our future policy in respect to naval armaments." The naval authorities desire four Dreadnoughts, the cost of which is estimated at \$47,000,000; three new fast cruisers, four new Danube guardships, four to six submarine craft and ten to twelve destroyers and ocean-going torpedo-boats. In addition to this, the Army also demands certain things, including the cost in-

volving in introducing the two years' service, which cannot long be delayed. The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Finance, discussing the unsatisfactory state of the Exchequer, suggest that the building of the Dreadnoughts be extended over a period of five or six years, and it is believed their suggestion will be acted upon.

At the time of the launching of the British battleship Albion on the Thames in 1898 this mighty vessel threw up a backwash that drowned between forty and fifty spectators. Though the Thames has long since lost her prominence as a builder of British warships, there was laid at the Thames Ironworks the other day the keel of the Thunderer, the biggest battleship ever built on the Thames River, and she will be the 1,227th British man of war launched on London's water. All the foreign navies except Austria and France have had warships constructed at one or other of the twenty-three Thames shipyards that have engaged in the building of naval vessels; yet, strange to say, but one Thames shipyard remains to ply its tools on ships of war. The Thames claims as its children the first three-decker, the first frigate, the first steam warship, the first ironclad, the first torpedo-boat and the first destroyer.

An examination of the hull of the French submarine which sank in the English Channel recently shows that her officers and men were drowned quickly. So large was the rent torn in the stern of the Pluviose that she probably filled with water in a few minutes. Still, it is not unlikely that the resulting mortality would have been smaller had the boat carried the oxygen helmets adopted by the British Admiralty for use in submarines. These differ only in minor features from those which have rendered excellent service in mines and burning buildings. The fate of the Pluviose was largely due to the selection of an exceptionally dangerous locality for her practice—the English Channel, which is constantly thronged with big and little vessels. The last body was taken out of the wreck June 21. The logbook of the commander has been recovered. It contains a complete record of the submarine's last plunge. The final entry was made at 1:56 o'clock, on the afternoon of the day the Pluviose was struck. All the crew of twenty-seven men perished. An impressive funeral service was held June 22 for the crew of the Pluviose, when President Fallières, the members of the Cabinet, deputations from Parliament and the foreign naval attachés, including Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, U.S.N., followed the procession of twenty-seven gun carriages and its escort of sailors and soldiers to Notre Dame. Following the religious ceremony, which was conducted by the archbishop, the procession returned to the mortuary chapel, where addresses were made by the President, Premier Briand and the Mayor of Calais.

The Oldenburg, a sister ship to the Ostfriesland, of the German navy, was launched at Danzig on June 30. Her displacement is to be 22,000 tons, length 490 feet and beam 90 feet. Her armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns, fourteen 5.9-inch guns and twenty 4.1-inch guns. The battleship will have a complement of 950 men, and is designed to show a speed of 19.5 knots an hour.

The British cruiser King Alfred on June 18 collided with and sunk the commercial steamship Guernsey. One of the crew of the steamship was drowned, but the others were rescued by the cruiser, which was not damaged.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

At the Anglo-Japanese exhibition that has just been opened in London the naval display includes a number of fine models of war vessels, built in the Japanese dockyards at Kure and Yokosuka, from the Seiki, a sailing ship of 897 tons, launched in 1875, to the Aki, a Dreadnought battleship of 19,800 tons, launched in 1907. Nor are there wanting models or pictures of earlier specimens of Japanese naval architecture, such as the war junks which took part in the famous naval battle at Dan-No-Ura in the twelfth century. The army display consists of four dioramas representing historic scenes in Japanese military history, with specimens of the armor, clothing, weapons and banners actually used at the period illustrated. The date of the first tableau is June, 1615. Hideyori, the son of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, generally known as Taiko-Sama, is setting out from the castle of Osaka with his retainers to fight the battle against Ieyasu, of the Minamoto family, which, by the success of the latter, marked the beginning of the Tokugawa dynasty. The second tableau shows the battle in Ueno Park, in Tokio, in July, 1868. This battle was decisive both of the Shogunate system and the Tokugawa dynasty. In the third tableau is depicted the battle of Nobeoka during the Civil War in Kyusiu, when the Satsuma troops, under Saigo-Takamori, were defeated by the Imperial soldiery, under Prince Arisugawa. This famous and cruel battle between kinsmen put an end to the rebellion. The fourth represents the Japanese troops landing in Korea at the time of the war with China in 1894. These tableaux exhibit in striking fashion the progress of Japan as a military nation.

The French military authorities have discovered a "desertion agency" under the management of a company of Jews, which has been supplying deserters from the army with civilian clothes and other means of disguising themselves. Scores of soldiers, tired of the barracks life, have taken advantage of this means of escape. The members of the agency are under arrest.

In the reign of Charles II., to the Mayor of Dublin, in consideration of his loyalty and devotion to his king, was granted the command of a company of Irish infantry and a perpetual annuity of £300 was settled upon the Mayor and his successors to the office. For many years the office of Mayor carried with it the rank of captain in the army, with its corresponding privileges regarding command, and so forth. The latter privileges have become obsolete, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin performs no military service; but the annuity is still paid.

According to a London press despatch, the Armstrong-Whitworth Company has invented a recoil device which enables a gun to be fired ten times consecutively without relaying. It consists of cylindrical chambers containing a patent liquid and air. The experiments have been made with a 14.3 gun which will shortly be delivered to the War Office, but the invention is apparently applicable to all types of guns, including the largest. It is said that it increases steadiness and accuracy, five out of ten shots practically going through the same hole in the target.

The Dominion of Canada Cabinet has appointed G. H. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as Deputy Minister in charge of Canada's new Naval Service Department. Tenders for war vessels to be built in Canada will be called soon.

In order to stop the discontent which is creating a strong anti-militarist movement in the French army, War Minister Brun announced on June 8 that hereafter petty officers in the army and navy will not be allowed to

punish soldiers and sailors. They will be permitted to propose men for punishment, but the infliction of the punishment will be left to the superior officers. The reform is welcomed by the rank and file of the army and navy, as it is believed that it will do away with the long-standing tyranny which the subaltern officers have exercised over their men.

The revising boards dealing with this year's recruits for the German army have had to examine no fewer than 2,138,189 young men. Of these 443,385 were recognized as being fit for service, 35,638 had already been enrolled, and out of the 443,385 men who passed the boards only 210,137 young men were drafted into the army and 11,765 into the navy; that is, only half of the youths liable to military service have been accepted. Out of the 221,842 young men drafted into the land and sea forces more than half were over twenty-one years of age.

Lightning struck a nitroglycerine factory at Schlebusch, six miles from Cologne, Germany, June 7, causing a terrific explosion. Twenty men were wounded, several of them dangerously, and a large section of the building was destroyed. A whole company of an infantry regiment that was marching into camp at Dresden the same day was hurled to the ground by a bolt. Three soldiers were killed outright and fifteen others were seriously injured.

Gen. Varesanin de Vares, Military Governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, narrowly escaped assassination June 15. He was returning to the palace at Sarajevo, having opened the Diet, when a Socialist named Karajic fired five shots at him from a revolver. None of the bullets found its mark. The would-be assassin, following the failure of his attempt on the life of the Governor, shot and killed himself.

The population of the Russian Empire, including Finland, according to data collected by the governmental statistical department for 1909, has reached 160,095,200, an increase of 33,199,000, or 26.2 per cent., since the last general census in 1897. The proportion, according to races, is as follows: Russians, 65.5 per cent.; Tartars, 10.6 per cent.; Polish, 6.2 per cent. (71.8 per cent. in Poland); Finnish, 4.5 per cent. (86.7 per cent. in Finland); Jewish, 3.9 per cent.; Lithuanian and Lettish, 2.4 per cent.; German, 1.6 per cent.; other nationalities, 5.3 per cent. Of the entire population, 86.5 per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the urban population numbering only 13.5 per cent. Figures on the proportion of the sexes show an excess of females only in European Russia and Finland, males predominating in Poland, the Caucasus and Siberia.

On April 18 a popular subscription was opened throughout Brazil for raising a fund of about \$9,000,000 for constructing and equipping a man-of-war, of the most recent type, for the Brazilian navy. The Brazil Naval League, which has taken the matter in hand, expects to raise this fund as follows: A sum of thirty cents per head of the population, estimated at 20,434,000, would give something more than two-thirds of the amount required. The States and municipalities and divisions in the States are also expected to contribute, the former \$9,000 to \$80,000 each, according to population, and the latter about \$30 each. The federal government is expected to contribute about \$2,227,000.

The Austrian Minister of Finance states that the naval expenditure incurred by the replacing of old ships and the building of Dreadnoughts would amount to more than 300,000,000 kronen (approximately \$62,000,000), which would have to be covered by loans spread over several years. The Standard's Rome correspondent learns that the Austrian government has made overtures to Rome with a view to arriving at an understanding with Italy on the naval armaments question. Austria is in favor of a mutual curtailment of the program of both countries, but the Italians are not inclined to accept these views, it being pointed out that not only has Italy three times the coast line of Austria, but she has also the colonies of Erytrea and Benadir to protect.

Not only the Argentine battleships Moreno and Rivadavia, but also the four Russian battleships of the Sebastopol type are to be fitted with the woven wire masts adopted in the U.S. Navy.

Of seven torpedo-boats removed from the effective lists of the Italian navy, three are to be retained for customs duty.

Engr. Lieut. H. C. Anstey, R.N., has, with the sanction of the British admiralty, accepted the post of inspector general of machinery of the Chilean navy. Since his retirement from active service, in 1904, he has been identified with the manufacture of oil engines, and is an authority on the use of liquid fuel for marine propulsion.

ON THE PENSION LIST.

(From the Louisville Times.)

Col. W. P. Brownlow, secretary of the National Soldiers' Home, said at a dinner in Brownsville, Tenn.: "They are great wags, the old soldiers in our Johnson City Home. I heard one of them describe the other day a very fierce and famous action. Two hundred men had been pitted against three hundred men, and after the fighting only sixty brave fellows—thirty on each side—remained alive."

"The old soldier paused solemnly."

"Of that sixty, boys," he said, "there only survive to-day—"

"Overcome, he blew his nose violently."

"There only survive to-day, by actual statistics, 417."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of May 31—Combined cartridge bandolier, gun rest, shoulder strap and recoil pad, Russell Cleveland West; firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; gun, Michael Telecheff; air gun, Elbert Hamilton Searle; gun cleaner, Marion O. Yerkey; means for adjusting gun sights, De Witt C. Cleary; trigger controller, Robert A. Moore. Week of June 7—Submarine boat, Leon E. Goetz; automatic firearm, Rudolf Frommer; repeating firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; sight for firearms, Claiborn Tyler; telescope sight mount for firearms, Frank F. Burton; automatic gun, Giuseppe Colloani; gun stock, George A. Stevens; target, Hugh C. Lord; field firing or surprise target, Richard Thomas Gates. Week of June 14—Cartridge fuse, Albert F. Daum; tubular magazine gun, Thomas C. Johnson; take-down firearm, Winchester Bennet; folding stock for firearms, Webster L. Marble; self-propelling projectile, Wilhelm Theodor Unge; safety devices for revolvers, Joseph H. Wesson; torpedo shell, Erastus S. Lafferty. Week of June 21—Method of making cartridge belts, William C. Fisher; firearm, Richard E. Jeffery; automatic firearm, William H. Gates; spade for portable recoil guns, Norbert Koch.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An order will shortly be issued by the War Department assigning twenty-six student officers who are now at the Coast Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, to duty.

The following medical men have passed the preliminary examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, and in due time an order will be issued bringing them to Washington to take the 1910-1911 course at the Army Medical School: Howard Clarke, Gilman Corson Dolley, Frederick Hultman Foucar, Sanford Williams French, Robert Hynton Heterick, 1st Lieut., Med. Res. Corps; Josiah Hutton Holland; Bert Roy Huntington, James De Witt Kerr, William Paul Lamb, Edward Clarence Lynch, Robert Clarence McDonald, John Roy McKnight, William Frank McLaughlin, Clemens Wesley McMillan, 1st Lieut., Med. Res. Corps; Henry Cabell Maddux, Daniel Francis Maguire, Shelley Uriah Marietta, Henry Clay Michie, jr., Raymond William Mills, Leo Chrysostom Mudd, Eugene Carland Northington, Arthur Le Roy Pulver, John Joseph Reddy, Edward Chauncey Register, Horace Maxey Roberson, James Lee Robinson, John Holmes Trinder, Joseph Omar Walkup, Lieut., Med. Res. Corps; Jay Dashiell Whitman, Harry Bion Williams, Dillis Sydney Conner, Leonard Samuel Hughes, Lieut., Med. Res. Corps; George Burt Lake, James Homer Wilson.

Major Harry M. Hallock, U.S.A., retired, was on July 7 appointed by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger medical director of the Hot Springs (Ark.) reservation. This position has just been created by Mr. Ballinger. Dr. Hallock will have charge of the government bath house, and will supervise, from the standpoint of hygiene and sanitation, the bath houses operated by lessees both on and off the reservation. He also will conduct clinics for bath house operators and attendants.

The twelve pounds pack for the Philippine Scouts, which has been the subject of much attention by Scout officers during the past two years, has been forwarded to Washington for approval by the War Department. The pack is made entirely of canvas, with canvas straps which fit around the shoulders, thus doing away with the breast straps, which are thought to be a hindrance. The kit will weigh but twelve pounds when filled with three days' Scout rations, including other necessary perquisites and the blanket roll, shelter tent or poncho.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications met Thursday, July 7, and adjourned until October. As most of the members of the board will be busy with other duties, it was decided not to hold any meetings during the summer. A number of important matters were passed upon and sent to the Secretary of War for his approval.

The findings of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th U.S. Inf., have been sent to Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, in command of the Department of the East, for his approval. While nothing is known definitely as to the findings of the court, the accused, it is understood, made a good defense against the charges.

During the military tournament in Chicago, Ill., from July 4 to 14, in which a large number of troops in the Department of the Lakes are participating, the unmilitary citizens of Chicago will get a very good idea of Army field work, and the citizen soldiers of the state will receive a valuable object lesson. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., invited the various regiments located in Chicago to visit the camp on specified nights. This enables the 4,000 officers and men of the Illinois National Guard located in Chicago to view the camp to the best possible advantage. The great parade of July 4, the big feature of the entire tournament, was commanded by an officer of the National Guard, Major Gen. Edward C. Young having been designated as grand marshal. It is estimated that the length of the column exceeded five miles. During their stay in Chicago the officers of the Army are being royally entertained. A joint card was issued admitting them to the following clubs: Calumet Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Automobile Club, Chicago Newspaper Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Hamilton Club, Illinois Athletic Club, Midway Club, Press Club, South Shore Country Club, Union League Club and University Club.

"The Trend of Military Education in the United States" is discussed in the New York Medical Journal for July 2 by William Cline Borden, lieutenant colonel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, dean and professor of surgery, the George Washington University, department of medicine. Dr. Borden states that "although one of the learned professions, medicine until quite recent years was really largely empirical, the teaching and practice of which was based rather upon tradition, supposition, imperfect investigation, and insufficient deductions therefrom, than upon the findings of true science. In consequence, the teaching of medicine was quite in accord with the condition of the art of medicine itself and was almost entirely didactic. Its most famous teachers were those who combined charm of manner and of voice with excellence of diction. In some notable cases these qualities were united with keenness of clinical observation and great ability, and while every school of reputation boasted one or more such men upon its faculty, in too many schools the personal qualities of the teacher were more in evidence than their professional attainments." An effort is being made to remedy this condition of things by getting rid of the school established on the commercial basis of giving medical education for the fees received and to limit such education to schools in every respect schools of applied science, connected, if possible, with some university having adequate facilities. In addition to the restriction arising from the laws regulating practice, the medical profession, through its great representative body, the American Medical Association, has taken up the important question of medical education, and through its council on medical education, in connection with its council on medical legislation, is exerting all its great influence toward bettering medical education in this country. Work on the same lines has been undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation for the Improvement of Teaching. "I have already been unofficially informed," Dr. Borden says, "that the Army would allow no graduates from schools other than those approved by the American Medical Association to appear before it for examination for commission in the Regular Corps. I anticipate that such action as this will be made official in all Services, as the Services can hardly afford to accept candidates from inadequate schools." A recent investigation by the Carnegie Foundation shows that of 169 medical schools visited but sixty-nine, or a little over forty per cent., are adequate. Dr. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, states that of the medical profession in

the United States the proportion of medical practitioners to the population was from three to four times greater than in Germany, France or England, the District of Columbia in this respect being more overcrowded than any other part of the United States. The number of medical students (matriculators) in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1909, was 22,145.

Contemplation of the pictures of the gaudy uniforms on display at the funeral of King Edward has not inspired the New Orleans Picayune with much respect for "the policy which has operated in this country since the Spanish War to eliminate as far as possible all showy features from the uniform of the Army, even the dress uniforms being reduced to a state of the utmost simplicity." The Picayune says: "Democratic simplicity is all very well in its way, but it is distinctly out of place in a military body, whose appearance at all times should be such as to inspire respect and attract admiration. The underlying idea of the American policy has been that the Army is intended for service, and not for show. The general result has been bad, as United States soldiers are distinctly less well dressed than they formerly were, and the slovenliness of the uniform, particularly the so-called olive-drab uniform, has undoubtedly had much to do with the unwillingness of proprietors of theaters and other places of amusement in some cities to cater to the patronage of soldiers. There is an utter lack of variety in the uniforms of the various branches of our military Service. It is true that the Artillery wear red facings, the Cavalry yellow, and so on, but these distinctions are just sufficient to differentiate the various arms of the Service. Otherwise all soldiers are garbed alike, and badly garbed at that. When it comes to the National Guard the prevailing fashion is even more conspicuously unfavorable. Formerly the Militia of the states were noted for their gay uniforms, whereas at the present time they are conspicuous for their shabbiness, all because of the determination of the War Department to eliminate everything that might be considered showy from the soldier's uniform. It is a mistaken policy, and has caused the Militia at least to lose much of the popularity which it formerly enjoyed."

The first of the settlements in the Gatun Lake region, Panama Canal Zone, to be abandoned in anticipation of the filling of the lake, is Lion Hill. The fear was entertained that in case of a sudden freshet in the Chagres the town would be entirely flooded, and lives and property thereby endangered, due to the backing up of the water following the closing of the west division at Gatun on April 25. The locality now abandoned has been known under its present name ever since the construction of the Panama railroad, and mention of it occurs in Dr. F. N. Otis's "Handbook of the Panama Railroad," published in 1861. At the time the abandonment of Lion Hill was decided on, a fortnight ago, it was a town of twenty-four houses. Records continue to be made on the Canal. On June 6 all daily records for concrete laying in the Gatun Locks were broken when the official tally fell just two cubic yards short of 4,000. The total represents an average hourly output for each mixer of about fifty-three cubic yards, or at the rate of one cubic yard in a little over a minute through the operating day. In addition, the previous high record for a week's output was exceeded and the 20,000 cubic yard mark on the basis of a single week's work was passed for the first time with an amount actually laid of 20,802 cubic yards. The daily average of 3,477 cubic yards was also the highest so far for a period of five or more days.

The idea that the Navy is a reformatory for bad boys produced an unusual situation the other day in Portsmouth, England. An errand boy, aged sixteen years, was brought before a magistrate, charged with stealing a bicycle. When arrested the boy said: "I want to get in the Navy. When I went to the Admiralty they said I was too short. Somebody told me once that if I stole something they would send me on board a warship, so I took the machine." The magistrate said that undoubtedly boys hear about other boys who go thieving and are sent into the Navy or put into a good way to earn a living, while good boys are unprovided for. This amounted to a premium on crime, he said, and the practice should be stopped. This experience might well be studied by such of our judges as think they are solving the question of juvenile incorrigibility by discharging bad youths on the promise that they will join the Navy. Years ago the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL began an education of the judiciary in the objectionableness of this practice, and we are glad that it is now very seldom that we hear of a judge or magistrate who views the Navy as a sort of convenient reformatory. It is fortunate that it is so, else we might find American lads imitating the English boy and stealing or committing other crimes to get into the Navy.

Trials were made in Berlin recently with an interesting machine designed to be used as an automobile, motor boat and aeroplane; a combination of biplane and monoplane. It is equipped with a 50 horsepower Anzani engine, which is to propel the machine, with four passengers, at the rate of 100 to 120 kilos. per hour. The inventor, Grawert, aims to construct an efficient military machine. To convert the flying machine into an automobile the carrying planes are unfastened, and then fixed to the body of the machine, so as to form the side walls of the automobile. The process of reconverting the flying machine into an automobile in any place where it may happen to be is calculated to take thirty minutes. During the trials on the uneven ground of the Tempelhofer Feld, the large parade in Berlin, appreciable speeds were reached with four passengers in the chassis. The machine is to be propelled on land, on the water and in the air by an air propeller.

Arguing in favor of establishing warrant rank for the Army, a correspondent says: "There is a very vague possibility that if the subject were properly brought to the attention of the board of officers, members of the General Staff and War College, who are working on the scheme of Army reorganization, it might be actuated to embody some recommendation in its final report to the War Department which would accomplish the desired result. The enlisted personnel of the Army being about double that of the Navy, would it seem unjust, unreasonable, untimely or out of all proportion to give the Army one thousand warrant officers, with varying grades, in

comparison, numerically, to the Navy's six hundred? Make the status of warrant officer in the Army compare favorably with that in the Navy, and this will create an incentive to enthusiasm and military efficiency among the enlisted personnel without a parallel in the military Service. Establish the grade of warrant officer in the Army, and let the War Department point with magnanimity to the position and say, as Napoleon said to his soldiers when pointing to the Italian cities, 'There is your reward. It is rich and ample, but you must conquer it.'"

The ninety Confederate veterans of the A. P. Hill Camp, of Petersburg, Va., who came North to attend the reunion of the E. K. Wilcox Post 16, G.A.R., at Springfield, Mass., July 4, were received by their hospitable entertainers on the landing of the Norfolk boat in New York, and taken through the city in sightseeing automobiles to the railroad station by James Anderson, commander of the G.A.R. of Massachusetts. The average age of the ninety veterans was about sixty-five years, but there were a few who were over the seventy mark. When Mr. Anderson greeted them in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic he said: "Boys, you're going to have the time of your lives. We are going to make it hotter for you in Springfield than you fellows ever made it for us when we were trooping in Virginia." Col. George S. Bernard, a judge, of Petersburg, was in charge of the Southerners. Arrived at Springfield, the Confederate veterans marched through the streets, cheered at every step. They afterward joined their entertainers in an old-fashioned camp fire in Memorial Hall. The reunion of the Blue and the Gray has led to the suggestion that a semi-centennial commission be appointed for the promotion of a great national celebration, beginning in Baltimore on the fiftieth anniversary of the first bloodshed of the American crisis on April 19, 1911, followed by a second celebration at Gettysburg on July 4, 1913, and a final celebration at Richmond 1915, when the Grand Army of the Republic will probably be the guests of the South at the old capital of the Confederacy.

The current number of Our Dumb Animals says that in an address delivered recently before the letter carriers at Manchester, N.H., W. R. Spillman, assistant postmaster at Washington, said: "We are responsible to the Government for the delivery of the mails, and not our substitutes. I do not mean that we give our own horses and vehicles to the substitute. But see to it that when you get your fifteen days' vacation your horse gets his fifteen days' vacation at the same time. The horse needs it as much as we need it, and you will find that your horse, a faithful animal, will also stand by you when you need him."

Rear Admiral von Koester, speaking at the final meeting of the German Navy League Congress, said: "I have the impression that the enthusiasm of the adherents of the purely idealistic disarmament movement is cooling, and that the impossibility of the limitation of armaments is being more and more realized. So long as the right of capture and blockade is not abolished, it will be impossible to rock oneself into absolute security in spite of all imaginable agreements, arbitration treaties and international conferences, as has been clearly brought out in the debates in the British Parliament."

A report received by Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer of the Army, on July 7 from Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, covering the month's aeroplane operations at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., says that during the early part of June there were flights of from five minutes to fourteen minutes' duration against the wind. The work now is being concentrated on perfecting the machinery parts for a system of wheels for the aeroplane, and the flights will be resumed in a week or so.

The completion of the Trans-Andean tunnel, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has put out of business the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's line of steamers, which have for nearly seven years been running from the British Isles through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America. Except for pleasure, these "Straits of Magellan" voyages are, consequently, a thing of the past, and with them disappears the name of the great steamship service which made them possible.

Secretary Meyer and Assistant Secretary Winthrop are expected to take up for final disposition Saturday or Monday the findings in the marine court of inquiry. The Secretary was due in Washington July 8, while the Assistant Secretary is expected Saturday morning, July 9. All of the 2,000 pages of the testimony in the controversy between General Elliot and Colonel Lauchheimer have been carefully briefed and made ready to be passed upon by the Secretary.

Blisters or spalls, which sometimes develop in an apparently perfect armor plate after it has been set, do not lessen its defensive strength, though it is the practice to substitute perfect plates for "spalled" plates. This having been done in the case of the North Dakota and Utah, the shipbuilding company raises the question as to who is to pay, and the law officers of the Navy Department are now debating this question with the shipbuilders.

The New York publicity office of the Navy Recruiting Bureau has been moved from 130 Manhattan street to 24 East Twenty-third street. The office will shortly issue some new post-office display bills. They are said to be the most attractive that have been gotten up for the Navy. A picture of a battleship at target practice, which is bound to attract attention, will be their centerpiece.

The Paducah, now on the east coast of Central America, is ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The Prairie, now on the east coast of Central America, is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., touching at New Orleans, en route to transfer the crew of the Amphitrite from New Orleans to Norfolk.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel by the retirement of Col. J. E. Sawyer July 3, 1910, was born in Georgia Jan. 25, 1860. After being graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 11, 1881, he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 6th Cavalry, and up to 1887 served on the frontier at Forts Apache and Lowell, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N.M. During that period he was engaged in much scouting, and was engaged with Apaches at Chevelon's Fork July 17, 1882. After serving as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College from July 8, 1887, to July 1, 1890, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Wingate, and took part in the Sioux campaign of 1890 and 1891 in Dakota and Nebraska. Among subsequent duties he was in the field in Wyoming during the Rustler troubles of 1892 and was aid to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr to Feb. 15, 1893, and was assistant instructor, department of law, at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School to March 31, 1894. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. March 15, 1894, and has been in charge of various construction. He was appointed major and A.Q.M. of U.S. Volunteers in 1898, lieutenant colonel and Q.M. of U.S. Volunteers in 1899. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G. in the Army March 31, 1906. His last post of duty was in the Philippines.

NAVY RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Board of Admirals, on Wednesday, July 7, completed the retirements under the Naval Personnel Act of 1899, by designating Capt. Edmund B. Underwood, Capt. Ten Eyck De W. Veeder and Capt. Edward E. Wright for compulsory retirement. These, with eleven captains and commanders who applied for voluntary retirement, provide the vacancies required by the Act.

President Taft on July 1 approved the voluntary retirement, under the Naval Personnel Act, of the following officers, who had applied for retirement: Capt. James H. Sears, Richard T. Mulligan, Francis H. Sherman, Valentine S. Nelson and Frank M. Bostwick, with the rank of commodore, and Comdrs. William P. White, Thomas F. Carter, Frederick C. Bowers, Albert A. Ackerman, George R. Slocum and Oscar W. Koester, with the rank of captain. All the retirements date from June 30, 1910.

These retirements result in the following promotions: Commanders to be captains (11)—George E. Burd, John Harry Shipley, J. H. Oliver, John E. Craven, John Joseph Knapp, John Hood, E. E. Hayden, B. C. Bryan, Charles H. Harlow, C. A. Carr, William A. Gill.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders (16)—F. B. Bassett, Jr., H. G. Gates, R. H. Jackson, A. B. Hoff, Nathan C. Twining, W. F. Hutchinson, T. P. Magruder, S. E. W. Kittelle, W. V. Pratt, L. McC. Nulton, George R. Marvell, J. B. Patton, W. D. MacDougall, G. B. Bradshaw, C. N. Offley, L. R. de Steiguer.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders (14)—F. L. Sheffield, H. C. Dinger, L. A. Cotten, Edward Woods, Louis Shane, A. N. Mitchell, Edward W. McIntyre, F. L. Pinney, W. P. Cronan, Z. E. Briggs, W. T. Tarrant, W. B. Tardy, W. B. Wells, C. A. Abele.

Junior lieutenants to be lieutenants (14)—N. H. Goss, C. S. Marston, S. C. Hooper, W. O. Spears, W. H. Lassing, Ernest Durr, J. M. Poole, 3d, H. E. Shoemaker, J. H. Newton, Jr., Andrew F. Carter, Albert Norris, A. J. James, G. A. Beall, Jr., W. E. Eberle.

Ensigns to be junior lieutenants (34)—W. T. Lightie, W. L. Culbertson, Jr., T. G. Ellyson, Hugh Brown, W. L. Friedell, B. H. Green, E. S. Robinson, W. E. Reno, D. I. Selfridge, J. J. London, G. W. Haines, R. S. Culp, J. W. Wilcox, Jr., L. N. McNair, S. H. Lawton, Jr., William Baggaley, Benjamin Dutton, Jr., H. R. Greenlee, V. K. Coman, J. F. Atkinson, F. G. Blasdel, R. M. Fawell, Virgil Baker, H. A. Orr, A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., J. S. Woods, L. W. Townsend, J. C. Sumpter, B. H. Steele, J. M. Smeallie, C. M. Austin, J. E. Pond, W. P. Gaddis, Kenneth Whiting.

The promotions take up the entire remaining numbers of ensigns in the class of Jan. 21, 1907, making thirty-four junior lieutenants in the grade for the first time in many years. On January last there were only four officers in that grade.

As the result of these promotions, C. E. Fox becomes first on the list of captains; H. P. Norton, first on the list of commanders; W. W. Phelps, first on list of lieutenant commanders; T. L. Johnson, first on list of lieutenants, and J. P. Miller, first on the list of ensigns.

Commodore James H. Sears entered the Navy in 1871, participating in the battle of Santiago as a member of the staff of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. His last post was naval attaché at Tokio, and he is now on his way home.

Commodore Richard T. Mulligan entered the Service in 1871, and was last in command of the North Dakota. He was formerly Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Francis H. Sherman was born in Michigan, and entered the Service in 1871. His latest duty was in command of the station ship Philadelphia at Puget Sound and as president of the court at Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Valentine S. Nelson entered the Navy in 1873 and reached his present grade only last year. He commanded the repair ship Panther on the cruise around the world.

Commodore Frank M. Bostwick entered the Navy in 1873. He has been captain of the Portsmouth Navy Yard since June 1, 1909, and was formerly attached to the Naval War College.

Commodore Edmund B. Underwood is a native of District of Columbia, and entered the Service Sept. 30, 1869. He is in command of the Independence and duty at the Mare Island Yard.

Commodore T. E. De W. Veeder is a native of New York, and entered the Service Sept. 25, 1868. He is superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Commodore E. E. Wright is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the Navy Sept. 24, 1873. He is commandant of the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Newark at that place.

Capt. William P. White is a native of Illinois, and entered the Navy in 1874. He commanded the gunboat Wolverine on the Great Lakes, and has been in attendance on the conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Capt. Thomas F. Carter is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Navy in 1873. He was last on inspection duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Munhall, Pa.

Capt. Frederick C. Bowers is a native of New Jersey, and entered the Navy in 1875, and was last on inspection duty at Bayonne, N.J.

Capt. Albert A. Ackerman is a native of New Jersey, and entered the Navy in 1876. His last duty was as

ordnance officer at the Washington Navy Yard, but he has been on leave for several months.

Capt. George R. Slocum, formerly commanding the Prairie, is a native of Ohio, and entered the Navy in 1881. He has been on sick leave for several months, his last duty being at the Cavite Naval Station.

Capt. O. W. Koester is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Navy in 1883. After serving a tour of duty with the Asiatic Fleet he was transferred to the Mare Island Navy Yard as engineering officer, where he was last on duty.

Pay Insp. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., promoted pay director by the retirement of Rogers on June 30, 1910, entered the Navy Oct. 29, 1881, from New York, as an assistant paymaster. Among his various details to duty he served on the old Alert, in the China Station, 1883 to 1886; in the Portsmouth from July, 1889, to June, 1892; in the Dolphin from February, 1895, to November, 1897, and in the New Orleans April, 1898, to November, 1898. He subsequently served on various details in Washington and elsewhere, and his last assignment was at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco, Cal., July 5, for Manila, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonels Woodward, Coast Art., Finley, 13th Cav., Strong, A.G., Bradley, M.C.; Majors Pickett, Paymaster, Ballou, 7th Inf.; Saffarans, Philippine Scouts; Captain Ham, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Abbott, 2d Cav., Winnia, 5th Cav., Peck, M.R.C.; 2d Lieutenant Dallam, 12th Cav.; Brigadier General Roberts, retired; one superintendent Army Nurse Corps, two post non-commissioned staff, two Hospital Corps and thirty-five casuals.

The transport Buford sailed from Seattle, Wash., for Alaska, June 29, with the 16th Infantry, thirty-three officers, 825 enlisted men; thirteen Signal Corps men, thirty-one Hospital Corps men and one post commissary sergeant.

The Army transport Logan arrived at Manila July 2 with 21 officers, 114 enlisted men, Battery C, 2d Field Artillery; eight casuals.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue the marriage of Asst. Civil Engr. Roy F. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Fannie G. Van Vleck, daughter of Dr. Charles K. Van Vleck, at Hudson, N.Y., June 22, 1910. The wedding took place at the Van Vleck home on Allen street. The Rev. George C. Yeisley, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The rooms were arranged in a color scheme of pink and white, mountain laurel and pink and white roses being used for adornment. The wedding party stood during the ceremony in a bower of mountain laurel and ferns, while suspended overhead was a large bell of rose leaves, which at the end of the ceremony was broken, and the leaves fell in a shower upon and about the newly wedded twain. The bride wore a gown of white satin, over which was a robe of point d'Alencon lace, on which was mounted a cluster of orange floss fastened along with a duchesse lace scarf. The maid of honor was Marion Gray Van Vleck, a cousin of the bride, who wore an imported hand embroidered lingerie dress over pink satin. The bridegroom wore his full dress naval uniform with epaulettes, as did his best man, Ensign Leigh Noyes, U.S.N. A reception followed the ceremony, at which the many guests tendered their best wishes to the happy couple. A luncheon was then served. There were a large number of out-of-town guests in attendance, among whom was Civil Engineer Parks, U.S.N. An orchestra played the wedding marches and furnished the music during the reception. The wedding journey was across the continent, and the couple will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, where Lieutenant Smith is now stationed. The bride was the recipient of many handsome wedding gifts. She is one of the younger members of Hudson society, a graduate of the Hudson High School and The Castle, Tarrytown. Lieutenant Smith was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1906, and was transferred to the Civil Engineering Corps in 1907. He is also a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy.

The engagement was announced on July 4 of Miss Rose Osgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Osgood, to Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart, U.S.N. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr. Emmet Crawford Morton, son of Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., retired, was married to Miss Lillian Marie Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Wright, 6040 Cabanne avenue, St. Louis, on June 22, 1910, at the home of the bride's parents. Capt. C. E. Morton, Pay Dept., acted as best man, and Miss Alice O'Gorman was bridesmaid. Only the immediate relatives and friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton will be at home to their friends at 950 Belt avenue after July 15, 1910. Among those present at the wedding from the Army were Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton, Col. Otto Becker and Capt. George Beall, retired.

Cards are out announcing that Miss Emma Turner, sister-in-law of Capt. F. W. Stopford, U.S.A., and Lieut. George Ruhlen, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., will be married at the Presidio of San Francisco July 17.

Lieut. Raymond Foster Fowler, U.S.A., recently assigned to the Corps of Engineers, was married in Washington, D.C., July 2, 1910, to Miss Josephine Sydenham, daughter of Mrs. Helen G. Sydenham and the late Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenham, U.S.A. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Mr. Nelms. Mauchlin Niven gave the bride in marriage, in the absence of her uncle, Major J. A. Gaston, U.S.A. Miss Rica Sweet was the maid of honor, and Lieut. Donald H. Connelly, U.S.A., best man.

Lieut. James I. Muir, U.S.A., and Miss Caroline H. Lewis, daughter of Dr. J. Hall Lewis, were married in Washington, D.C., July 2, 1910. The marriage was very quiet and attended only by members of the two families, and took place in the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. J. H. Nelms officiating.

A marriage license was issued July 2 at New York city to Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Eileen Mary Warren Anglin, of 230 West Fifty-ninth street, Manhattan, to be married on July 11. The bride-to-be was born in St. John, N.B., and is the daughter of Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin. Her mother belongs to an old Canadian family, the McTavishes. Lieutenant Hutchins is a son of Rear Admiral Hutchins, U.S.N.

Miss Florence May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. William Oesting, of 689 County street, New Bedford,

Mass., was married recently to Harold Winslow, son of Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired. The handsome gifts received by Mr. and Mrs. Winslow were arranged in the reception hall on the upper floor, and were admired by hundreds during the reception. The bride was charmingly attired in white duchesse satin with train, pearl trimmings and lace. She wore a long tulle veil, caught up with a coronet of lilies of the valley, and carried a shower bouquet of the same flowers. Mr. Winslow is a graduate of St. Mark's School and a Harvard man. He has been a member of the Times editorial staff for seven years, and was recently appointed to the Board of Health. His bride is well known throughout the city, and both have a host of friends. Mr. Winslow, having spent the earlier years of his life in the different navy yards of this country, where his father has had duty, will be remembered by a host of young friends, who have now grown up.

Miss Marjorie Sells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah W. Sells, was married to 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., in New York city, July 6, 1910, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sells, Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-fifth street. Miss Sells met Lieutenant Carter when on a trip around the world with her father. The Rev. L. A. Harvey, of All Souls' Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of members of the immediate family. The bride wore a traveling suit of pale blue serge, with hat to correspond. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Dorothy Sells, who also was in blue. Lieutenant Carter is stationed in the Philippines as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commander of the Department of Luzon. He and his bride left New York immediately after the ceremony for San Francisco, where they will stay a few days before departing for Manila.

Dr. Alexius McGlannan, and Miss Sally Porter Law, of Hartford, Conn., daughter of Mrs. Mary R. Law and the late Dr. Homer Lycurgus Law, surgeon in the U.S. Navy, were married at the Cathedral, in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 2. On account of the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was quiet, only the closest relatives of the couple being present. After the wedding the couple left for the Adirondacks, where they will spend July, returning to Baltimore about August, when they will live at 114 West Franklin street. Miss Law is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia, and Dr. McGlannan is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. He is now an associate professor of surgery at that college and a visiting surgeon at the St. Agnes' and Mercy Hospitals. He is also chief surgeon of the state Militia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th U.S. Cav.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Handbury, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia Courtenay Lewis, and Mr. Walter E. Southcott at Tientsin, China, July 2, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Southcott will be at home after Aug. 1 at their place on Victoria road, Tientsin, China.

Miss Elizabeth Selden Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitley Pherson Baxter, was married at Elizabeth City, N.C., July 7, 1910, to Asst. Surg. George C. Rhoades, U.S.N. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was given away by her father.

Midshipman James L. Kauffman, U.S.N., according to a press despatch from San Francisco, Cal., has received telegraphic permission from the Navy Department to marry Miss Elsa Draper, a social favorite. Midshipman Kauffman had decided to marry when he passed his examinations for ensign, says the despatch, and then announced the wedding date, but failed to pass the examination. He thereupon pointed out to the Department that he had an independent private income, that he had failed in one subject only, and that the girl had purchased her trousseau. The permission for the marriage was thereupon granted.

Ensign Albert M. Penn, U.S.N., and his bride, whose marriage in Wilmington, Del., we noted in our last issue, page 1316, after a reception at the home of the bride, left on a wedding trip. During the marriage ceremony the bride, who was Miss Helen Huffington Smith, wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and pearl trimmings. Her tulle veil was caught at the sides with bunches of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride's roses. The wedding was one of the prettiest of the season, the chancel of the handsome church being beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and cut flowers.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Franklin Robe, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly in his home at San Diego, Cal., July 2, 1910, of acute indigestion. General Robe was born in New York Nov. 23, 1841, and was a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish Wars. He became lieutenant of the 147th New York Volunteers in 1862. He was promoted to the rank of captain a year later, and was honorably mustered out in March, 1864. He next served as a captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps from March, 1864, to 1866, and in July of the latter year was appointed first lieutenant, 29th U.S. Infantry. He was unassigned in 1869, and in 1870 he was ordered to the 25th Infantry. He became captain in 1882, major, 14th Infantry, July 5, 1895, and, after serving as lieutenant colonel with the 17th Infantry in the Philippines during the Spanish War, became colonel of the 9th Infantry in 1900, and brigadier general in 1903. He was retired Aug. 1 of the latter year at his own request, after forty years' service.

Advices were received at the War Department on Wednesday, July 6, of the death of 1st Lieut. Paul Adams, of the Med. Res. Corps, which occurred at the Seefield Barracks, Hawaii Territory, July 3. The cause of his death is given as acute appendicitis. Mrs. Adams and one child survive the deceased officer.

Mr. Carroll Eugene Coffey, son of 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A., retired, died at Jackson, Mich., June 25, 1910.

Comdr. John P. McGuinness, U.S.N., retired, died at Vancouver, Wash., July 4, 1910. He was born in Placerville, Boisé county, Idaho, Sept. 28, 1864. He entered the naval service as a cadet midshipman on Sept. 28, 1881, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1885. He was promoted to ensign July 1, 1887; to lieutenant (junior grade) April 1, 1896; to lieutenant March 3, 1899. During the Spanish-American War he served on the U.S.S. Independence from March to May, 1898, and on the U.S.S. Albatross May, 1898, to February, 1899. He was promoted to lieutenant commander Sept. 13, 1904. He served as inspector of ordnance at Hartford, Conn., October, 1904, to September, 1907, this being his last

active duty. He was transferred to the retired list, with the rank of commander, from June 30, 1906, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1890.

Mrs. Anna Josephine Savage, widow of Major Richard Henry Savage, U.S.V., the novelist and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., died of heart disease at her home, No. 28 West Sixty-third street, New York city, July 7, 1910. She had been ill for more than a year. Mrs. Savage was born in Berlin in 1842, and is survived by one daughter, Mme. de Carriere, wife of a Russian nobleman, who has spent the last four months with her mother. Mrs. Savage will be buried beside her husband at West Point.

Mrs. Mary T. McConihe, mother of the wife of Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., died at New York city June 20, 1910.

Mr. John Womack Wright, jr., son of Capt. John W. Wright, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Fort McPherson, Ga., June 28, 1910. The burial was at Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburg, N.Y.

Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Wood, U.S.N., retired, died on July 3, 1910, in his home at No. 213 North Fulton street, Mount Vernon, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in New York, and entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer July 1, 1861, and remained continuously in active service until 1892, when he was retired for age. He saw service all through the Civil War on board the *Lancaster*, the *Sassacus*, the *Mahongo* and the *Lehigh*. His subsequent services included duty on the Pacific and Asiatic Stations, North Atlantic Squadron, European Station and at the Morgan and Continental Iron Works, New York city. He held the rank of commander. He was promoted to be chief engineer in 1883.

Philip Andrews, jr., only son of Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., died at East Gloucester, Mass., June 30, 1910.

Mrs. Louisa E. Townsley, widow of the Hon. Elias Page Townsley, and mother of Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, Coast Art., died at Canton, N.Y., July 2, 1910, in her eighty-fifth year.

Eugene Patrick Reiley, water tender, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. *Pennsylvania*, was accidentally drowned at Bremerton, Wash., on the morning of July 3, 1910, while he was on liberty. The body has not been recovered. Reiley was in the Service about five and one-half years, was a native of Boston, Mass., where his sister, Katie Connors, resides in Conant street.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Du Pont, Del., June 30, 1910.

Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Girard will spend the month of July at the Montowese House, Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.

Mrs. Harry George, wife of Capt. Harry George, U.S.N., is spending a few weeks at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y., prior to going to the seashore for the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton, U.S.A., who have been visiting Capt. C. E. Morton, 5529 Cabanne avenue, St. Louis, left for Seattle, Wash., June 24. They will visit friends at Hamilton, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., en route.

Mrs. T. R. Dewees, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Finley, in Berkeley, Cal., leaves for the East early in July. Her address for the next few months will be Conshohocken, Pa., in care of Mr. Harvard Wood.

Mrs. C. E. Morton, wife of Capt. C. E. Morton, Pay Dept., U.S.A., is visiting relatives at Tipton, Ind. Mrs. Morton will spend the month of July with her parents at 433 Dragon avenue, Detroit. Captain Morton will join her about the middle of July, when his duties will have been completed with the Militia of Missouri.

The friends of Mrs. Thomas Earl Cathro will be sorry to hear of her very serious illness of eight weeks at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles. She is at last convalescing, and has been taken to the temporary home of her mother, 2825 South Grand avenue, where she hopes to be up and around in a few more weeks.

At his own request Lieut. Col. W. L. Finley, U.S.A., has been relieved from duty with the General Staff, and will join his regiment, the 13th U.S. Cavalry, at Batangas, P.I. Mrs. Finley will leave California for the East the latter part of August, to place their sons at the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pa.

Rev. Dr. George Robinson, chaplain and lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson will be at 115 South North Carolina avenue, Atlantic City, N.J., from July 8. Dr. Robinson is president of the Union College Alumni Association, of Washington City. He has supplied the pulpit of the Gunton Temple Memorial Church, of that city, for the past three months.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Platt, Ord. Dept., entertained delightfully at their beautiful home in Benicia Arsenal, Cal., a week-end party, for which they gave a dinner and a dance Saturday evening, July 2. A score of young friends motored out from Mare Island Navy Yard and the Presidio. The decorations at the dinner and hop were American Beauty roses and American flags; stars and tiny flags were the place-card favors. Mrs. Monahan, Mrs. Platt's mother, and Miss Betty Niles, of Wellesley, Mass., will be Mrs. Platt's guests for several weeks. Col. and Mrs. Benét entertained at dinner preceding the hop.

A memorial to the late Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., is proposed in the form of a life-size portrait, painted just before the General's death by a distinguished American artist. This portrait of the General will be subscribed for by patriotic societies all over the United States, and the presentation of the picture to the nation will be made in the name of the societies of which he was a stalwart friend. The portrait is on exhibition at Knoedler's Art Galleries. General Howard's nephew, Francis Howard, 15 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city, has charge of the portrait until the national committee, which is being formed, takes control of the presentation.

It was down below the Mason and Dixon's line that Ponce de Leon went in search of the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. Perhaps he was not wrong in his geography; at least we are tempted to take that view of it after reading, in the Confederate Veteran of June, a reference to Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander of the Tennessee Department, United Confederate Veterans, as "a comparatively young man, being yet in his sixty-sixth year." General Young was with Gen. John H. Morgan, and was captured in the Ohio raid. He escaped from Camp Douglas, and in 1864 took part in the raid on St. Albans, the Confederates fleeing to Canada. Young was excepted under the Andrew Johnson amnesty proclamation and lived abroad for three years, when the exception was removed.

Major James Ulio, U.S.A., is spending his vacation at the Sunnyside Hotel, Alhambra, Mont.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Pay Dir. John R. Martin, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., June 30, for Ocean City, Md., to spend the summer.

A daughter, Mary Elinor Berry, was born to the wife of Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., July 3, 1910.

Mrs. Dudley, the widow of Gen. William Wade Dudley, U.S.A., will spend the summer at West Point with her son, Cadet Neil G. Finch, first classman.

Mrs. Todd, widow of the late Professor Henry Todd, U.S.N., who spent May and June at Atlantic City, N.J., is now at The Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J.

Hon. Eugene P. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, Washington, D.C., who has been a guest at West Point for the past few days, has returned to his home in Washington.

Mrs. Crosby and Miss Jean Crosby, widow and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, are at Narragansett Pier, R.I., having spent the early summer at the Warm Springs, Va.

Ast. Surg. Arthur C. Stanley, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., at his home in Massachusetts avenue, and is undergoing treatment at the Naval Medical School Hospital in that city.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton, U.S.A., are at The Kenhurst, Port Kennedy, Pa., for the summer. Captain Dalton is on duty at the office of the depot quartermaster, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Mrs. R. D. Carter, wife of Lieut. R. D. Carter, 16th U.S. Inf., spent a day or two with Mrs. C. E. Morton. Mrs. Carter is en route to Washington, D.C., where she will spend the summer with her parents.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Rev. Edward D. Johnson, of West Pittston, Pa., and her three children will spend the summer with their parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. B. Bradford, on their farm near Auburn, Me.

Mrs. MacMurray, widow of the late Capt. Junius Wilson MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray will sail from New York on Saturday, July 9, for Stockholm, Sweden, and a trip through Sweden and Norway.

Capt. Leof M. Harding, U.S.M.C., retired, Mrs. Harding and their little son, Rodney, have taken the house at 815 Georgia street, Vallejo, Cal., and will shortly join the naval colony at and near the Mare Island Navy Yard for the summer.

Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., recently returned from Europe, and is now with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson, at their country place, Faraway, at Towson, Md.

Lieut. L. A. Dewey, 17th U.S. Inf., has recently been admitted to practice before the Supreme and other courts of Georgia and the U.S. Circuit and District courts for the northern district of that state. Lieutenant Dewey is an LL.B., Atlanta Law School, 1910.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, U.S.A., Q.M. General's Office, is steadily improving, after a five weeks' illness. Mrs. Williams hopes to leave the city next week for the mountains of North Carolina, where she will be joined by Master Elliot, who is already in North Carolina.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., attached to duty at the adjutant general's office and aid to Governor Crothers, of Maryland, returned to Annapolis, Md., July 5, from Gettysburg, Pa. Captain Baird has been visiting the camp of Regulars and state Militia of the Maryland National Guard. Captain Baird reports the Maryland state troops in the best of health and looking fine, as well as happy and contented.

The following officers have recently reported for duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Capt. Frederick D. Evans, 18th Inf., and Lieut. Kenyon Joyce, 6th Cav. The following were relieved, to join their regiments: Capt. James S. Young, jr., 10th Inf., and Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav. Captain Carson was adjutant at the depot for the past three years, and 1st Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., has been detailed to succeed him.

Capt. Charles Brooks Clark, 14th Inf., lately on duty at the U.S. Military Academy, with Mrs. Clark and son, Joselyn, is spending the summer at their cottage at Huletts Landing, Lake George, N.Y. Captain Clark made the trip from West Point in his motor boat, the *Yankee Doodle*, via the Hudson River and the Champlain Canal, stopping en route at Poughkeepsie for the intercollegiate races. Captain Clark is to be relieved from duty at West Point on Aug. 13, and, after taking advantage of a leave, will join his regiment at Fort Lincoln, N.D., about Nov. 1.

Major Cornelis DeW. Wilcox, U.S. Coast Art., Chief of the Military Information Division, returned to Manila May 26 last from an interesting trip through the head hunting district of the Mountain province and through the Cagayan Valley. He accompanied the Governor General's party from Baguio as far as Bontoc, when it separated. Mr. Forbes going toward the west coast, Commissioner Worcester continuing north and Major Wilcox and Judge Campbell hiking east to the Cagayan Valley, and thence to Aparri by river and to Manila by steamer. Major Wilcox was greatly pleased with the trip, which occupied in all about twenty days.

Cadet Everett Carleton Crear, a member of the fifth class of the U.S.M.A., has been dismissed after trial by G.C.M., and was found guilty of making a false statement. He appeared on parade chewing gum, and, being questioned by an officer, denied the charge. Before being appointed to West Point he was a musician in Company A, 10th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in which regiment a court of inquiry was held in 1909 to investigate the bad condition of affairs therein. The court at that time found that Crear had knowingly testified falsely, and that in its opinion was guilty of perjury during the investigation. He was shortly after this tried by G.C.M. by the state authorities, but the findings have not yet been promulgated by the A.G.O. of New York.

Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, who arrived at Honolulu July 4, spoke at a dinner tendered him in the evening by the commercial bodies, and, according to a despatch, said that the Government entertained ambitious plans for the extension of the defenses of Honolulu, and contemplated a considerable increase of the force at the military post here, which would be made a permanent garrison. Accompanied by Acting Governor E. A. Mott-Smith and several local Army and Navy officers, Secretary Dickinson inspected the military posts on the Island of Oahu, and expressed satisfaction with their condition. Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who came from Washington with Secretary Dickinson, said that he was going to the Philippines to investigate fully the charges which have been made in connection with the disposal of the friar lands by the government of the islands.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has arrived at the Delphine, East Gloucester, Mass., where she will spend July and August.

Lieut. E. B. Miller, U.S.M.C., is undergoing treatment at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., recently at Annapolis, has arrived at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. John S. Barnes, formerly of the U.S. Navy, has been elected president of the Lenox Club, of Lenox, Mass.

Lieut. Col. E. C. Woodruff, U.S.A., Mrs. Woodruff and their two children are at the Sym's Cottage, Mantoloking, N.J.

A daughter, Winifred Walker Castle, was born at Fort Porter, N.Y., July 25, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle.

A son, William Henry Waldron, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. W. H. Waldron, 23d U.S. Inf., at Huntington, W. Va., June 29.

A son, Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, jr., was born to the wife of Major Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., at San Rafael, Cal., June 21, 1910.

A son, Deane William Fox Rucker, was born to the wife of Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., U.S.A., retired, at Grosse Isle, Mich., June 21.

Mrs. McClure, wife of Capt. N. F. McClure, U.S.A., is spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Zalinski, wife of Major M. Gray Zalinski, left the Waldorf last week for New London, Conn., where she has opened her cottage for the summer.

Mrs. W. P. Rogers, wife of Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., Deputy Governor Soldiers' Home, D.C., and her sister, Miss Browning, have gone to Atlantic City.

Civil Engr. G. A. McKay, U.S.N., is a recent arrival at Mare Island, Cal., for duty, relieving Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, ordered to Norfolk, Va., for duty.

A son, John Ward Hartman, was born to the wife of Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st U.S. Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., June 26, 1910. Grandson of Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A., retired.

Gen. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., have closed their apartment in the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., and with friends have gone by automobile to Woodmont, Conn., later going to Maine for the season.

Mrs. R. Morgan Watt and son, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, will leave the first of next week for the Adirondacks, where they will spend the summer, stopping at the Lake Placid Club. Naval Constructor Watt will join his family for the month of August.

Mrs. Evan M. Johnson, jr., and children will spend the summer on the St. Clair River, Mich. Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., 6th Inf., U.S.A., on duty at the Army War College, availed himself of a three months' sick leave on July 1, and will spend the same in Nova Scotia, Canada.

Mrs. E. A. Greenough, wife of Captain Greenough, Paymaster, U.S.A., and her small son will spend the next two months with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Greenough at their home in Whitehall, N.Y. Captain Greenough, whose station is in Denver, has been ordered to Seattle for temporary duty of two months. After that he will join Mrs. Greenough in New York, and all return to Denver about Oct. 1.

With the departure of Major E. M. Blake, Coast Art., U.S.A., from his command from Fort Greble, R.I., for his new post, the district of Tampa, Fla., the entire community obtained permission to bid him and his family Godspeed to his new field of duty, and evidenced their sincere regret as the boat pulled away from the fort by demonstrations that must have touched the hearts of the departing commandant and his family.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island, held in the State House, at Newport, July 4, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., of New York, was elected president. The annual dinner took place in the Casino clubrooms in the evening, and among those present were Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., Rear Admiral John W. Moore, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A., and Col. Frank P. King, of the Newport Artillery Company.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George Brown, U.S.N., so warmly esteemed in old Navy circles, now living in Indianapolis, recently celebrated the Admiral's seventy-fifth birthday in a very delightful and unique manner. The fine special car, the *Martha*, was kindly placed at the Admiral's disposal by the company, and a party—relatives of the Admiral and Mrs. Brown—were taken for an all-day jaunt over the electric roads through the Indiana gas belt. The itinerary included the new U.S. Army post, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Pendleton, Anderson, Alexandria, Marion, Tipton, and Noblesville, a distance of one hundred and fifty-six miles. At the National Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Marion the party were received by Major Steele, the commandant, formerly a Congressman for that district, and remembered as a friend of the Army, a most efficient member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. They were driven through the beautiful grounds and inspected the well kept buildings. During this interval the cook prepared an elaborate luncheon, of which real Indiana fried chicken was a pleasing feature, and the party returned to find the feast set forth on well appointed tables. During the morning an impromptu ode was written by the poet laureate of the expedition, "To the Chief of Our Clan," and recited with much dramatic effect. In the stop at Marion a lei of clover blossoms was woven, with which the Admiral was decorated, in memory of the famous Hawaiian hooku given in his honor in Honolulu. The day was enlivened by singing, much genuine Hoosier story telling, and bridge for those who cared for that diversion, which, for once, was not very popular. The "special" was divided into observation, saloon and smoking compartments, with a very complete cook's galley. The route chosen was through one of the most picturesque portions of the state, a region of deep woods and fine farming lands under high cultivation. The "special," by courtesy of the company, was given right of way, and over the smooth, solid roads part of the time made fifty miles an hour. Paymr. George Brown, jr., was at home on leave and was detained in Indianapolis waiting orders. To the regret of all, he was forced to watch the party depart without him. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brown, remembered on many naval stations for their generous and delightful hospitality, have lost none of their ability in this direction, and the day will long be remembered by their fortunate guests. Those who participated in the novel celebration were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brown, Ensign Hugh Brown, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brown, their son and daughter; Mrs. Margaret Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sullivan, Mrs. Charles Haines, Mr. Morris Haines, Mr. David Morris, Mrs. H. R. Bennett, Miss Bennett and Miss Eliza Grout Browning, all of Indianapolis, and Miss Mary H. Kront, of Crawfordsville.

Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Koester, U.S.N., gave a dinner at their home at Mare Island June 29.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ensign Lucien F. Kimball at Syracuse, N.Y., June 28, 1910.

Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Blunt are recent arrivals at Lenox, Mass.

Major F. A. Kendall, U.S.A., has left Cleveland, Ohio, for his camp, "The Cabins," at Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Col. R. Dickens, U.S.M.C., in command of the Mare Island Barracks, was on June 29 reported ill at his home.

A daughter was born to the wife of Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 30, 1910.

Capt. Charles De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., sailed on July 6 from New York on the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln.

Pay Dir. Richard T. M. Ball, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Newport, R.I., has rented from Miss Angier her cottage on the corner of Redwood and Cottage streets.

Charles L. Gandy, son of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was graduated from the University of Michigan June 30, receiving the degree of bachelor of science.

Mrs. William Sinclair, widow of General Sinclair, U.S.A., has closed her apartment at the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., for the summer, and will be at East Gloucester, Mass.

Pvt. Albert Burton, 5th Field Artillery, U.S.A., received severe, if not fatal, injuries July 1 during the officers' tactical ride. His horse bolted down a hill, stumbling and falling on the private.

Mrs. W. O. Armes, sister of Chaplain Headley, U.S.A., and daughter, Miss Irene H. Armes, are at Fort Hancock, N.J., for a visit. The Chaplain expects to spend August in the White Mountains with his wife and son.

Chief Carpenter and Mrs. Walter Toles, U.S.N., returned to Mare Island, Cal., June 29, from an extended trip through the southern part of the state, during which time they visited the beaches at Venice, Ocean Park and Redlands.

Among those who are spending several weeks at Atlantic City, N.J., are Mrs. Marshall and Miss Maitland Marshall, wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N.

Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Aleshire, daughters of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., will leave Washington, D.C., July 15, for Montana, where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Aleshire's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Dana, on their ranch.

Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th U.S. Inf., and family are spending a portion of the summer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Captain Sorley is on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, and during his tour of duty there has completed the law course at the university, and on June 1 received the degree of LL.B. On June 7 he appeared before the Supreme Court in New Orleans, and was duly admitted to the practice of law in Louisiana.

Accompanied by all the members of his immediate family, by his brother, Horace D. Taft, and by as many friends as the limited quarters of the U.S.S. Mayflower will accommodate, the President will set sail up the north coast for a ten days' cruise. He will stop for a day or two at Bar Harbor, and may drop in at several other resorts and points of interest. The golf sticks will be carried along, and whenever an attractive links appears the Mayflower will anchor forthwith.

Gen. George W. Wingate reached the allotted three-score and ten years July 1, and the anniversary was made the occasion of a family reunion at Gen. and Mrs. Wingate's beautiful summer home, Twilight Park, at Haines Falls, in the Catskills, N.Y. The family included, beside the General and his wife, four children and four grandchildren. The former are Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A.A.G., S.N.Y., on the staff of Major General Roe, who is associated with his father in the law business; Charles G. Wingate, who is in business in Manhattan; Mrs. Horatio G. Lloyd, whose husband is a partner in the Drexel firm, of Philadelphia, and Miss Louisa M. Wingate. Colonel Wingate has two children, as has also Mrs. Lloyd.

"Of course, we had to see the great statue which was erected on the Rhine to commemorate the victory over the French in 1870," writes an American from Germany. "It is as much one of the sights of the empire as the Invalides is of Paris. But we saw more than the Niederwaldenkmal—we saw the man who is in charge of the Colossus, Feldwebellieutenant Ebert. There is no such military title in our establishment, for it means sergeant lieutenant, and is conferred, we were told, as a sort of brevet on a non-commissioned officer. Ebert has been in the service fifty years, and his personality was doubly interesting to us because of his resemblance to Gen. Fred D. Grant. He looks now as Grant will when he has attained Ebert's age."

As punishment for her sensational marriage to a deserter from the Navy, Mrs. Ada Gorman Magness will receive only the income from her one-sixth share in the million dollar estate of her mother, widow of Senator Gorman, of Maryland. By the terms of the will of Mrs. Gorman, made known July 7, the other five children will each receive one-sixth outright. Mrs. Magness became acquainted with her husband while doing church work. After the marriage it developed that Magness was a deserter from the Navy. He was arrested while on their honeymoon and sentenced to a year in a naval prison. He served nine months, and was then released on account of good behavior. The couple, since then, have lived in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Lilla Lorschbough, of Fargo, N.D., and sister of Ensign Walter W. Lorschbough, U.S.N., is the proud recipient of a letter from Secretary Brockhoff, of the silver service committee, stating that her design has been accepted, and will be used on part of the silver service for the battleship North Dakota. The design is an appropriate one, consisting of a neat arrangement of a spread eagle, a steering wheel, an anchor and chain to carry out the naval idea, and a sheaf of wheat to represent the state for which the ship is named, the whole being in the form of a crest, through which is inscribed "U.S.S. North Dakota." Miss Lorschbough deserves a great deal of credit, entering the contest, as she did, against professional designers, and is receiving the congratulations of her friends. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lorschbough.

"Pay Dir. Richard T. M. Ball, U.S.N.," says the Newport (R.I.) News, "reported June 29 for duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office in this city, relieving

Paymr. T. S. O'Leary, of the Naval Training Station, who was temporarily in charge after the detachment of Pay Director Drury. Pay Director Ball comes here from Philadelphia, where he has been in charge of the Navy Pay Office, having had similar duty at San Francisco, and is regarded as one of the most competent pay officers in the Navy. In Newport he will have charge of the pay accounts of the entire Newport Naval Station, including the training station, torpedo station and coaling station at Bradford, as well as of the naval station at New London. He is the third officer to be in charge of the Navy Pay Office here, his predecessors having been Pay Dir. I. Goodwin Hobbs and H. E. Drury."

ARMY TRIBUTE TO NAVY.

Cebu, P.I., May 14, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an editorial in regard to more battleships being necessary to protect our possessions in case of trouble, it would seem that the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer is hitting it right. We do need a larger navy, and we most certainly need the men to man the big, proud battleships that mean protection to our glorious United States. A sufficient navy means a continuance of peace. Would that the uniform of the men who go forth to fight for our land of the free could command proper respect among the people they are willing to protect. Let those who propose this big navy educate the people to respect the Boys in Blue when they apply for admission to some of their theaters and other places of amusement in uniform. A while back we could not get enough men to man the ships we were then building, but why's why?

ARMY.

RETIRING SOLDIERS FOR DISABILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to speak of the injustice being done some soldiers of service through the disability discharges. The pension laws may be adequate and just for the men of two, three or four years' service, but for men with ten and more years' service they certainly are not for some disabilities. Should a soldier with ten, twelve or eighteen years of service, seven or eight years of which have probably been in the tropics, where he contracted tuberculosis in line of duty, be dropped with the same small pension that is given to the man of two, three or four years' service, who has probably never been out of the States? I see by your paper that there is a bill in the Senate for a graded retirement of sailors and marines who have incurred certain disabilities in line of duty. Why graded retirement for disability for enlisted men when not for officers? A man is not going to court a disability for retirement. It would be very little in the total of the government budget to retire on three-quarters of the pay and allowances its Regular soldiers who incur disability in line of duty. If it is right and just for officers, why not for enlisted men, those especially who have shown they were making it their life vocation.

THOMAS F. SMITH,
Late Sergt., Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

THE AEROPLANE FOR WAR.

An Army officer discussed in the New York Times of July 3 the results of experiments that were recently made at a Southern and a Western Army post in gunfire at balloons and aeroplanes. Big box kites to simulate aeroplanes were sent aloft and flown at varying altitudes, while captive balloons at the end of ropes of different lengths were fired at with the Service small arm and by field artillery, using the 3-inch rifle and shrapnel. Most of the tests were made in daytime, but some took place at night, the target in the air being picked up by means of a searchlight. The elevations of the balloons varied between 196 and 400 yards—about 600 and 1,200 feet. The firing squads and the guns were distant from 1,500 to 3,100 feet—500 to 1,700 yards. The shooters were not told the elevation of the balloons, which swayed in the currents of air sufficiently to make a difficult target. The opinion of the officer, quoted by the Times, is that "if an aeroplane is to be rendered immune from crippling small-arm or artillery fire, it will have to be traveling pretty high up. Anything under 500 yards would be dangerous for that machine and its occupants, and if we hit an aeroplane that is carrying bombs with a good-sized piece of shell, a tiny scoop shovel won't be small enough to pick up what's left of that aeroplane and its cargo. Twelve or fifteen pounds of any explosive that's known to-day wouldn't seriously bother those in its vicinity when it burst. Two or three people might be killed, but the stout decks or sides of war vessels and heavy earthworks wouldn't be affected much by fifteen pounds of explosives. And the heavier the bomb the less chance there is of landing it where you want to, and the fewer you can carry aloft. At night time, he thinks, would be the best time for the aeroplane to do its work, and "it is going to be hard to locate one of these bird-machines at night with such accuracy that we can hit it before it swoops down and hands it to us. Its night possibilities is where the aeroplane has got every wide-awake army of every nation guessing." Then this officer makes the mistake of picturing the possibilities of an aeroplane in an army of a 1910 McClellan besieging a Richmond. The plane, as he sees it, would sail out at night, and, by counting the watch fires of the Confederates, could estimate the size of the enemy, and thus do far better work than the Cavalry. No account is taken in this picture of the wonderful capabilities of the plane, of the ability of the enemy to put out their fires or to start deceiving ones to throw the night scouts off in their reckoning. By day, too, in so wooded a country as that around Richmond, the scouting of an aeroplane would be practically worthless, as the screen of trees would be effective in hiding the real strength of troops. The Times military analyst would eliminate the dirigible balloon, which he considers a joke, an opinion which is strongly reinforced by the destruction of the Zeppelin passenger air liner, the Deutschland, which was wrecked a few days ago in Germany, when its motors, after trying to control the craft in a gale for several hours, broke down and left the dirigible to the mercy of the winds. The great balloon landed in some treetops, and, although none of the passengers was injured, still it is believed that the accident will dampen the ardor of dirigible tourists. It had been the idea of Count Zeppelin that with powerful motors he could control the airship in a gale until the wind moderated, and so he installed motors of 360 horsepower, but these were unable to bring the dirigible through the blow. The wreck of this craft, so soon following the disaster to the army Zeppelin, has given a black eye to the hopes

of those who have been pinning their faith to rigid dirigibles, especially for military purposes.

Sir Hiram Maxim, talking in London on July 2, about dropping bombs from an aeroplane, said he believed that from an altitude of 900 feet a bomb could be dropped so as to hit a target 100 feet in diameter, while at 100 feet altitude it would be equally easy to land on a target thirty-five feet in diameter. With the development of the aeroplane and the continued practice in dropping bombs, he believed a missile could ultimately be dropped from an altitude of one mile and strike the object aimed at with fairly certain precision. He considers the chance of destroying the aeroplane now by gun fire is not one in a thousand, owing to the speed with which the machine travels.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In reading "Armor and Ships," by Capt. John W. Gulick, U.S. Coast Art. instructor, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, one might easily fall into the error of believing that the author is a naval constructor, so wide is the knowledge displayed of matters in which a builder of battleships is especially learned. The edition of the Journal of the United States Artillery of July-August, 1906, containing an article by Captain Gulick on armor and ships having been exhausted, the article has been revised and issued in the form of a pamphlet, in two parts; Part I. dealing with armor and armor attack, and Part II. dealing with warships and attack of warships. The original work has been used as a text-book in the C.A.C. School, and many of the changes and additions are the result of suggestions from student officers on duty at the school. The necessity for coast artillerymen to possess information along lines outlined in this pamphlet has long been recognized. As far back as 1893, 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, R.Q.M., 2d Art. (now Col. C.A.C., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs), wrote this: "There is no question connected with the work of coast artillery of greater importance than that of armor." The pamphlet is from the press of the C.A.C. School, Fort Monroe.

Rifleman interested in the higher study of ballistics of small arms will find very interesting the book just published by Munn and Company, New York, prepared by Franklin W. Mann, B.S., M.D., on "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target." This is a thoroughly practical treatise, and deals with a subject the literature of which is not commensurate with its importance. It possesses unusual value, not only because it furnishes a large amount of information of a very practical kind, but because this information is the result of a practical experience on the part of the writer, extending over a period of thirty-eight years. The results of the author's experiments, as here given, have been persistently and laboriously worked out with earnest desire to assist his fellow-marksmen. In view of the fact that conjecturing and theorizing have been so prevalent in rifle literature, the work has been kept free from speculations, except where they have either been proved to be false or have been fully substantiated by recorded experiments. Most of the illustrations are photographic reproductions of the results of actual tests. An idea of the contents may be gathered from a few of the subjects treated, such as the personal element vs. mechanical rifle shooting, utility of vented barrels, high pressure sharpshooting powder, telescope mounts, ruined rifle bores vs. smokeless powder vs. primers, accurate ammunition difficulties, flight of bullets, gyration and oscillation, motions executed by normal flying bullets, determining rifle twists, kinetics of spin, etc.

It was not long ago that a certain Army officer's bright wife said to some Washington friends: "No, I don't call a war a war until somebody has written an 'inside-history novel' about it." The name of this diplomatic romance concerning our war with Spain is "The Storm Birds," and the pen name of Schroeder Davis only thinly veils the real identity of the author, who knows as much as any living man, it is said, of what actually took place before and after the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine. President McKinley, Admiral Crowninshield (in the book, Crunfield), the Countess Marguerite Cassini, daughter of the Russian ambassador; Secretary of State Day, Lord Poncefote, Ambassador von Holleben, Ambassador Cambon and other figures prominent at the time are drawn to the life. The attempt to unite the European nations against the United States failed through the unwillingness of the British and the German ambassadors to aid the compact, and the discomfiture of the French ambassador, who, the book says, favored this combination, is told in the description of a conversation he had with Lord Poncefote and Ambassador von Holleben. The story gives an insight into the hidden forces that were called into play on two continents by the events in Cuba. The book opens in a way to hold the reader by describing the knocking of a Spanish spy into a Venice canal by an indignant American Naval officer to whom he had spoken slightly of American women. The vivacious woman member of the diplomatic set who aided in bringing about the downfall of Ambassador Durand will be easily recognized by those acquainted with Washington society of a dozen years ago. The book is published by Moffatt, Yard and Company, New York.

Judge George C. Holt, of the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, who saw service as a soldier during the Civil War, in an address on the "Extent of Unpunished Crime in This Country and the Remedies for It," before the Wisconsin State Bar Association, called attention to the fact that 300,000 persons had taken part in lynchings in this country in the last forty years, every one of whom was guilty of murder if he acted wilfully, yet no person has ever been convicted of murder for taking part in a lynching. He estimated that there are one hundred thousand unchanged murderers of this type. "An habitual incorrigible enemy of society," Judge Holt said, "should be solemnly adjudged to be put to death." He holds that the tendency to mob violence and the extent of unpunished crime are the greatest menaces to American society.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, July 1, 1910.

The Adjutant General, Washington.
Following deaths occurred since last report:
Accidental, gunshot wound while hunting—Alfred A. Christensen, Co. C, 6th Regiment, U.S. Inf., June 13.
Pneumonia—Pvt. 1st Class, Signal Corps, Thomas H. Curfman, Co. L, Signal Corps, June 15.
Dysentery-amebic—William H. Fineout, Co. F, 21st Inf., June 13.
Endocarditis, chronic, with mitral insufficiency—Corp. Charles P. Wilson, Co. G, 7th Inf., June 20.
Gastro-enteritis—Sergt. Nicholas E. Thornton, Troop H, 14th Cav., June 25.

DUVALL.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. W. H. Carter (temporarily).

S.O. JULY 8, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C., to Fort Porter, N.Y., to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment, Medical Corps, beginning Monday, July 18.

Capt. Lucius A. Hopwood, M.C., assigned to one-half of Co. B, Hospital Corps, to participate in the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Texas, and at Atascadero, Cal., until arrival at latter camp of one-half of that company, which is to participate in camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., when Captain Hopwood will report in person to C.O. of the camp at Atascadero, for assignment.

Leave for twenty days, upon his relief from recruit duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf.

Leave for twenty-five days, about July 29, is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Riley, 6th Field Art.

Leave from the date of his relief at Coast Artillery School to and including Aug. 15 is granted Capt. Claude E. Brigham, Coast Art.

Major James B. Erwin, 18th Cavalry to 9th Cavalry.

Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, 9th Cavalry to 13th Cavalry.

Major MacDonald, upon completion of course at Army War College, will proceed to San Francisco, for duty pending sailing of transport to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 17th Inf., upon the completion of his duties at national matches.

First Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., detailed member board of officers in Washington for examinations to be held on July 18 and Sept. 5, only, vice Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C.

Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., detailed to camp of instruction at that post, July 15 to Aug. 15. Upon conclusion of camp he will revert to his present station.

Capt. Matthew A. Batson, U.S.A., retired, with his consent, assigned to active duty, and is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty, relieving Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, pending the arrival of the 22d Infantry.

Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, Coast Art., from assignment to 114th Company, and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to C.O., Eastern Artillery District of New York, for duty on his staff.

Leave for twenty days, about July 15, is granted Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tignor, U.S.A.

First Lieut. Clark I. Wertenbaker, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Jay to Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Earl McFarland, Ord. Dept.

G.O. 117, JUNE 23, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.O.M. which convened at West Point, N.Y., of which Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 22d Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Cadet Everett Carleton Crear, fifth class, U.S. Military Academy.

Charge: "Making a false official statement, contrary to Par. 137, Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification: "In that New Cadet Everett Carleton Crear, fifth class, U.S.M.A., a member of the punishment squad, having been asked by Cadet James Gillespie Blaine Lampert, first class, officer of the guard, the question, 'Mr. Crear, are you chewing gum?' or question to that effect, did knowingly make a false official statement, to the effect that he was not, which statement was false and made with intent to deceive. This at West Point, N.Y., on May 21, 1910."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Findings: Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence: "To be dismissed the Service of the United States." The President confirmed the sentence and order that it be carried into execution. The dismissal of Cadet Crear will take effect June 28, 1910.

G.O. 118, JUNE 24, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. The 132d Co., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., in time to proceed on or about Aug. 1, 1910, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for station.

2. Upon the departure of the 132d Co., C.A.C., from Fort Trumbull a detachment from that company of suitable strength will be left temporarily at that post as a guard pending final disposition of public property.

II. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

A discrepancy having been discovered between the description of the military reservation of Fort Crockett, Tex., as announced in G.O. No. 158, W.D., Sept. 14, 1908, and the description thereof given in the deeds conveying the lands to the United States, an amended description of said reservation, conforming to the data given in the deeds, is announced in this paragraph.

III. So much of Par. 7, G.O. No. 215, W.D., Oct. 28, 1909, as provides that the headquarters, band and two companies of the 16th Infantry shall take station at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and two companies of that regiment at Fort Egbert, Alaska, is modified so as to provide that the headquarters, band and four companies of the 16th Infantry shall take station at Fort William H. Seward and that Fort Egbert shall be garrisoned by two officers and twenty enlisted men be drawn from the organizations of the 16th Infantry at Fort William H. Seward.

G.O. 120, JUNE 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Pars. 4 and 5, G.O. No. 95, W.D., June 1, 1908, are amended to read as follows:

4. Field service.—The supplies enumerated under this head consist of only such as should be taken with organizations for use in maneuvers or actual campaign, and will be distributed for transportation in accordance with existing orders and regulations. These supplies will be issued to Regular troops at their stations, and it will be the duty of commanding officers to see that troops of their commands are completely equipped at all times with the supplies indicated under this head.

Identifying numbers will be given to ambulances and escort wagons and will be placed upon the repair and spare parts to be carried therewith, so far as practicable. These repair and spare parts will be habitually carried with the vehicles, or, if temporarily separated therefrom during garrison service, will be kept available for immediate return to their proper places.

5. Permanent camp.—Supplies enumerated under this head are for the use of organizations when in camp for a length of time such as to require supplies other than and in addition to those listed under the head of "Field service." They will be supplied to Regular troops at their stations, and it will be the duty of commanding officers to see that their commands are completely equipped at all times with the supplies indicated under this head. Prior to departure for permanent or maneuver camp these supplies, which should be in the possession of the soldier, will be properly packed, labeled "Permanent camp," marked with the designation of the organization to which they belong, and, when required, will be shipped with the troops, or before or immediately after their departure from post or station, by the local quartermaster to the point designated.

II. The leading "Blanket roll" of the several columns so designated in Tables I. to VII., inclusive, of G.O. No. 95, W.D., June 1, 1908, is changed to read "On person and in blanket roll."

By order of the Secretary of War:
WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

OIR. 43, JUNE 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list, showing the number of enlisted men that may be detailed on extra duty as clerks in the offices of district artillery engineers and district ordnance officers and as switchboard operators at seacoast fortifications, and for whom extra-duty pay is authorized, to take effect July 1, 1910. All told there are fifty-one clerks and forty-two switchboard operators. The clerks herein authorized will be detailed by the respective artillery district commanders, and the switchboard operators by the post commanders concerned.

spective artillery district commanders, and the switchboard operators by the post commanders concerned.

G.O. 77, JUNE 9, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Prescribes regulations for the conduct of post and garrison schools.

G.O. 79, JUNE 13, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the amounts allotted to posts in this department under the various appropriations for extra duty pay for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1910.

G.O. 85, JUNE 30, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

As soon as possible after July 1, 1910, all post and camp commanders in this department will cause to be made the examination of all officers of their commands below the grade of major.

All other officers below the grade of major, on duty within geographical limits of this department, will report for such examination at the nearest military post as soon after July 1, 1910, as possible, the dates to be arranged by correspondence direct between post commanders and officers concerned.

Officers who have been physically examined for appointment or for promotion in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will not be required to present themselves for examination.

G.O. 68, JUNE 15, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Publishes list of gunners of the 1st Battalion, 2d F.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., who have been found qualified by a board of officers.

OIR. 19, MAY 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Calls the attention of all regimental and organization commanders to the subject of the care and efficiency of small arms and the prompt disposition to be made of same when unserviceable.

OIR. 20, MAY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Publishes instructions in regard to military map work in this department.

G.O. 54, JUNE 21, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The 1st Battalion, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed by marching, on July 5, 1910, to the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., arriving at that place as early as practicable and not later than July 20, 1910.

G.O. 55, JUNE 23, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

So much of G. O. No. 47, c.s., these headquarters, as directs the 1st Battalion and Machine-Gun Platoon, 14th Inf., less one company, from Fort Lincoln, N.D., to proceed by marching to Glendive, Mont., is amended to direct this command to proceed by marching to Wibaux, Mont., thence by rail to camp at American Lake, Wash.

By command of Brigadier General Hodges:
S. D. STURGIS, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

OIR. 11, MAY 27, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Upon a request for information whether or not members of the machine-gun platoon fire revolver practice, the War Department, in endorsement, dated May 5, 1910, states:

It is considered to be of the first importance to have machine-gun platoons fire the prescribed course in target practice contained in G.O. No. 130, W.D., June 29, 1909, and such portion of the discontinued course in revolver practice as the allowance of ammunition for machine-gun platoons will permit. It is believed that by the exercise of economy in the expenditure of ammunition for machine-gun platoons it will be practicable to have all members of machine-gun platoons fire the greater portion of the discontinued course in revolver practice, provided cartridge cases, brass clips and bandoliers are carefully preserved and turned in to the Ordnance Department. An allowance of ammunition for the sergeants on duty with the machine-gun platoons for revolver practice is contained in G.O. No. 17, W.D., 1910."

By command of Brigadier General Hodges:
S. D. STURGIS, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 67, JUNE 25, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces a camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia of Alabama at Montgomery, Ala., July 5 to 9, inclusive, 1910, and gives the course of instruction.

G.O. 68, JUNE 27, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., coast defense officer, is detailed to act as adjutant general in charge of the office of the adjutant general at these headquarters, during the absence of the adjutant general at the camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

G.O. 38, JUNE 28, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as chief signal officer of the department.

G.O. 36, JUNE 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Publishes a tabular list of gunners of the 6th Field Artillery, found qualified by a board of officers at Fort Riley.

G.O. 35, APRIL 25, 1910, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Veterinarians, packmasters, cargadores, trainmasters, wagonmasters, and assistant wagonmasters will be appointed by the chief quartermaster of the division. Packers, teamsters, farriers, wheelwrights, saddlers, and like employees of the lower grades in the Quartermaster's Department will be appointed, under the direction of the commanding officer, by the quartermaster at the station where vacancies exist.

By command of Major General Duvall:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

CAMP INSTRUCTION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

G.O. 37, MAY 17, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

In order that all the troops in this department may be prepared to shelter themselves when in the field, independent of the shelter afforded by tentage, each organization, of American troops as well as Philippine Scouts, in this department will be trained throughout the year in the construction of temporary shelter of such material as may be procurable in the vicinity of its station or on the route of practice marches from such station without expense. Bolos issued under Par. 282, G.O. No. 1, Philippines Division, 1909, will be used.

In wooded country houses with floors at least one foot above the ground, without sides and with roofs of leaves on a 45 degree slope, will be used. In the plains similarly designed houses of bamboo posts and floors and roofs of abaca leaves, or cogon grass supported on bamboo frames, will be used.

Opportunity will be taken during the practice marches prescribed by Par. 120, G.O. No. 1, Philippines Division, 1909, to so conduct the daily marches as to halt near material available for shelter, and such shelter will be constructed whether camp for the night be had at such halt or not.

When such material may be procured without expense, it may be brought to the station of an organization for preliminary instruction at the station before attempt is made to utilize such shelter for a night's camp during a practice march.

It will be found desirable to construct a separate house for each squad, those of squads detailed for outposts in the vicinity of each sentry squad's post, those of the remainder of the company close together near the camp fire or deposit of rations of the company or detachment. Where the command is large the shelter of a company or detachment should be placed around the camp fire or rations in such manner as to protect the camp wherever natural obstacles do not afford protection against bolo rushes of an enemy.

A hollow square, or three sides of a square with river or impassable woods on the fourth side, offers example of such protection. In such case the roofs should slant toward the direction from which attack may be assumed, the poles of floors and roofs projecting sufficiently to form an obstacle to any rush from without the projected camp. A shelter tent half or portion should be stretched beneath the roof of a squad house to carry off leakage from the roof of leaves or grass. The other shelter tent halves of a squad will furnish sufficient bedding for the members of a squad occupying such house.

When material is brought to a station each squad should be instructed in methods of hasty shelter until it can build shelter within an hour.

In the field one member of each squad will, on halting for the night, guard the arms and equipment of the squad until shelter is complete. No assistance from native cargadores accompanying a command will be permitted when shelter is being constructed as a matter of instruction.

The monthly report of instruction will include reports of dates, places and kind of shelter and number of enlisted men given the instruction in hasty shelter prescribed above.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:
WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Adjutant General.

OIR. 12, APRIL 22, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General that an expenditure of company funds for heavy lounging chairs, writing tables, card tables, rugs, etc., to be placed in company recreation room, would be considered proper and fully within the intent of existing regulations.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Governor Island, N.Y., to Portland, Me., for the purpose of inspecting the post and subpost in the Artillery District of Portland. (July 6, D.E.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. H. CARTER, ACTING CHIEF.

Major Henry D. Todd, jr., and Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Gen. Staff, are relieving their present duties in connection with the War Department General Staff, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place, about Aug. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Capt. F. D. Lochridge, Gen. Staff, designated to attend camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., as observer, will report in person about Aug. 15 to the commanding general of the camp, and will return to his proper station not later than Sept. 15. (June 30, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Lea Feibiger, Gen. Staff, will proceed to Manila for duty as chief of staff, Philippine Division, relieving Col. William P. Evans, 25th Inf., who will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to join his regiment. (April 18, Phil. D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 141, June 17, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, Gen. Staff (18th Cav.), at his own request is relieved duty as member of General Staff Corps, and from duty headquarters, Department of California. He will take transport from San Francisco, about July 5, 1910, to join regiment in Philippines. (June 30, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for three months, about July 10, is granted Major Sidney S. Jordan, A.G. (June 30, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Tyree R. Rivers, I.G., is assigned to duty in the office of the inspector general of the division, with station in Manila from May 7, 1910. (May 9, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. William M. Larnier from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Manila, for duty, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Fields, who will proceed to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty. (April 22, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams, from duty at Camp Johnson, about May 28, 1910, to Manila, P.I., for duty. (April 28, Phil. D.)

Capt. John L. Hines, Q.M., will make such visits as may be necessary to the new port of Mike, Chikugo Province, Japan, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for coaling and provisioning United States Army transports that may be ordered to that port during the fiscal year 1911. (July 5, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A.Q.M.G., from active service on July 3, 1910, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general from July 3, 1910. (July 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas F. Moran, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 5, W.D.) So much of Par. 22, S.O. 112, W.D., May 13, as relates to Post Comy. Sergt. Louis W. Smith is revoked. (July 5, W.D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 151, W.D., June 29, 1910, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Frederick Lind, is revoked. (July 5, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George Hoelsel, Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent about July 15, 1910, to Seattle, Wash., duty aboard the transport Dix, relieving Post Comy. Sergt. James L. Greene, who will report to the purchasing commissary, Seattle, Wash., for duty in his office. (July 5, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., will report to the chief commissary of the division for duty as assistant in his office, with station in Manila from April 30, 1910. (May 8, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. G. H. Gillard to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (April 28, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. E. C. Elwood, now on transport Seward, will report to depot commissary at Manila, P.I., for duty. (May 5, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Roland Bower (appointed June 30, 1910, from quartermaster sergeant, 160th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Harry Allen. Sergeant Allen upon relief will be sent to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (June 30, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Edward O. Elwood, from Manila to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (May 7, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: George D. Kees, now on duty at the depot commissary, Manila, to transport Crook, for duty, relieving Edward C. Elwood, who will report to the C.O., transport Seward, for duty, relieving Byron E. Smith, who will report to the sales and issue commissary, Manila, for duty. Richard M. Scott, now on duty at Camp James, Leyte, will be sent to Manila, for duty. Henry A. Steere, now on duty at Manila, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty, relieving John W. Black, who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 3, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for one month, about Aug. 15, 1910, is granted Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C. (July 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. George B. Foster, jr., M.C., will report at Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C. (July 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Washington Barracks, D.C., for service as a member of a board of officers to meet at that post, July 12, 1910, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps. (July 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. William W. Gray, M.C. (June 17, D.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to the president of the Army Medical School in Washington, D.C., for a continuation of the course of instruction of the Army Medical School in the laboratory of the Surgeon General's Office: 1st Lieuts. Ernest R. Gentry, Roy C. Hefebower, William H. Thearle, Alexander T. Cooper. (June 30, W.D.)

Capt. Robert L. Carwell, M.C., having completed duty for which he was detailed to Washington upon expiration of present leave will return to his proper station. (June 30, W.D.)

On or about May 16, 1910, Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., will proceed to the following posts for the purpose of examining the men selected for the blond and brunette observations, and for making other investigations of interest to the board for the study of tropical diseases: Iloilo, Panay; Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Torrey Barracks, Mindanao; Lindlow Barracks, Mindanao; Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Camp

Overton, Mindanao; Warwick Barracks, Cebu; Camp Downes, Leyte; and Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (May 2, Phil. D.)

Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed on or about July 5, 1910, to the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., and is announced as sanitary officer. (June 18, D. Col.)

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., due to arrive in this division May 2, 1910, from absent sick in the United States, is relieved from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will report at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (April 30, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. S. Chase de Kraft, M.R.C., effective on or about June 12, 1910. (May 2, Phil. D.)

The following medical officers having arrived in this division on the transport Sherman are assigned to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., as C.O., Division Hospital, Manila; 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Hyman M. Cohen and Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., to report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty; Capt. John W. Hanner and Orville G. Brown, 1st Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C., and 1st Lieut. William C. Lyon and James A. Simpson, M.R.C., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty; Dental Surg. John R. Ames will report at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for temporary duty, to perform the necessary dental work at that station, and then report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (May 2, Phil. D.)

Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board in Washington, D.C., vice Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., relieved. (July 5, W.D.)

Major William H. Brooks, M.C., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty for the purpose of receiving instruction in the work of a recruit depot. Major Brooks is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, upon the completion of his duties at Columbus Barracks, and will then proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., M.C., will report in person to the president of the Army Medical School, Washington, for a continuation of the course of instruction in that school. In addition to his duties at the Army Medical School Lieutenant Foster will continue to perform the duties assigned to him at Washington Barracks, D.C. (July 6, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C., U.S.A., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of chief surgeon of the department, during the absence on leave of Col. William W. Gray, M.C. (June 18, D.D.)

Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., relieved. (July 6, W.D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 145, June 22, 1910, W.D., relating to Major George H. R. Gosman, M.C., is revoked. (July 6, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Chauncey L. Chase, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and will proceed to his home. He will stand relieved from active duty upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted to him. Leave for two months and twenty-six days is granted Lieutenant Chase. (July 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Myers, M.R.C., will proceed at the proper time from Fort Scriven, Ga., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for service as a board of officers to meet at that post July 12, 1910, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps. (July 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.R.C., Fort Crook, will proceed not later than July 1, 1910, to Fort Omaha, for temporary duty. (June 27, D. Col.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about Aug. 12, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., and upon expiration of this leave Lieutenant Wall will comply with orders contained in Par. 19, S.O. 120, May 23, 1910, W.D. (June 30, W.D.)

Each of following officers of Medical Reserve Corps, recently appointed to active duty, as specified: 1st Lieut. Horace M. Robertson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. John R. McKnight, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Sanford W. French, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (June 30, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, effective Aug. 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C. (June 29, D.E.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., now at Agur Barracks, Jolo, to proceed to the Department of Mindanao, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., who will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (April 25, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., from duty on the transport Crook to transport Wright for duty as surgeon, with station in Manila. (April 19, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, M.R.C., Fort Baker, Cal., will proceed to Fort Mason, for temporary duty, during the illness of Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C., or until the latter is relieved. (June 23, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Michie, Jr., M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for temporary duty during the absence of Major Frederick A. Dale, M.C., at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash. (July 8, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Jean C. Whinnery, from duty in the Department of Luzon to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 14, Phil. D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 138, c.s., these headquarters, directing Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver to proceed to camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., is revoked. (June 29, D.E.)

Dental Surg. Minot E. Scott, U.S.A., is relieved duty Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to be promoted to San Francisco, and take transport about Aug. 5, 1910, for Philippine Islands, for duty. (June 30, W.D.)

Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven, U.S.A., upon expiration of leave granted him, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (June 30, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Carl W. H. Westman, H.C., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 30, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John B. Copping, H.C., upon arrival at recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from Philippine Islands, will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Co. C, H.C. (June 30, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick O'Brien, H.C., from Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 9, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel J. Harris, H.C., from duty at Gandara, Samar, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (April 22, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Guy L. Spofford, H.C., from duty at Iloilo, Panay, to transport Seward, for duty, relieving Sergt. William Jones, H.C., who will be directed to report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty. (April 18, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred L. Tattison, H.C., Iloilo, Panay, will be sent to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for treatment. (April 16, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Duignan, H.C., from duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (April 16, Phil. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Timothy D. Kelcher, paymaster, from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will rejoin proper station. (June 30, W.D.)

Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, from duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the division to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief paymaster, relieving Major Charles F. Stanton, paymaster, who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (April 28, Phil. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Lieut. Col. James G. Warren, C.E., will transfer the river and harbor works in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Engineer District, to Major John O. Oakes, C.E., and will proceed, about July 20, 1910, to Buffalo, N.Y., and relieve Col. Walter L. Flak, C.E., of the river and harbor works, Buffalo Engineer District. (June 30, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., is relieved duty as engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board, to take effect June 30, 1910. Lieutenant Colonel Langfitt will relieve Capt.

Warren T. Hannum, C.E., on July 1, 1910, of the duties in his charge, together with the funds, property, and records pertaining thereto. Captain Hannum upon being thus relieved will report to Lieutenant Colonel Langfitt for duty under his immediate orders. (June 30, W.D.)

Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed from July 1, 1910, under the provision of an Act of Congress, approved June 17, 1910, for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 12th Sublight-house District. (June 30, W.D.)

G.O. 10, JUNE 28, 1910, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Col. Walter L. Flak, C.E., is appointed Division Engineer of the Western Division, vice Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, to take effect July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., is appointed Division Engineer of the Central Division, vice Lieut. Col. James G. Warren, C.E., to take effect July 1, 1910.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Albert S. Howland (appointed June 22, 1910, from sergeant, Co. H, 27th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, will be sent to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii Territory, for duty. (July 5, W.D.)

Corpl. of Ord. Julius S. Eckert, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 5, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sick leave for three months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps. (May 12, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Walter O. Collins, Co. F, Signal Corps, Manila, to Agur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (May 11, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Murphy, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 5, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. George L. Richter, Signal Corps, Fort Snelling, will proceed to the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., in time to report on July 15, 1910. (June 17, D.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for sixteen days is granted Capt. William G. Sills, 1st Cav., Boise Barracks, Idaho. (June 23, D. Col.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Cook Thomas McLaughlin, Troop G, 2d Cav., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 30, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Cpts. G. O. Cress, Troop F, A. N. McClure, Troop B, and H. S. Hawkins, Troop C, 4th Cav., are transferred to unassigned duty in the vicinity of Gig Harbor, Wash., on July 1 assigned to Troop B of the regiment. Second Lieut. James H. Dickey, Troop A, was on July 1 detailed as acting regimental commissary. Second Lieut. William H. Cowles, Squadron Q.M. and C.S., 4th Cav., was on July 1 relieved as acting regimental Q.M. and 1st Lieut. William C. Gardin-hire, 4th Cav., detailed in his stead.

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for twenty days, upon completion of his duties with Cavalry team of 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Roy W. Holder-ness, 6th Cav. (June 30, W.D.)

Capt. Hu. Myers, 6th Cav., is detailed for duty with Organized Militia of Tennessee during rifle competition at Catoosa, Ga., during August. (June 30, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Des Moines, relieving Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., of that duty. (July 2, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., from duty at headquarters, Department of California, to join regiment. (July 2, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to join his regiment. (July 2, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. William P. Moffet, 13th Cav., will report to Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board. June 30, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Second Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 14th Cav., Camp Stoten-burg, Pampanga, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a month. (April 29, Phil. D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2d Field Art., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as inspector-instructor of Battery A, National Guard of Missouri, during practice march that battery Aug. 13 to 23. (June 30, W.D.)

Upon completion of the survey work upon which he is now engaged, in the vicinity of Gig Harbor, Wash., 2d Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d Field Art., and the detachment of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, under his command will proceed to American Lake, Wash., for duty. As soon as practicable after the arrival of Lieutenant Perkins and his detachment at American Lake, Lieutenant Perkins and a detachment of six enlisted men of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash., to re-establish the boundaries of the Fort Townsend military reservation. Upon completion of the work at Fort Townsend, Lieutenant Perkins and his detachment will proceed to American Lake, Wash., for duty. Lieutenant Perkins will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for special duty. (June 27, D. Col.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for ten days, about July 18, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., 4th F.A., recruiting officer. (June 30, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, 5th Field Art., when a captain joins Battery F, 5th Field Art. (June 28, D. Lakes.)

Capt. R. K. Roon, 5th Field Art., 2d Battalion, 5th Field Art., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will join his battalion in camp near Sparta, Wis. (June 26, D.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for fifteen days, to terminate not later than July 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. Ide, C.A.C. (June 28, D.E.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report Aug. 28, 1910, Coast Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Va., for purpose of taking advanced course there: Capt. Raymond H. Fenner, Arthur L. Fuller, John O. Steger, Frank T. Hines; 1st Lieuts. James B. Taylor, Wade H. Carpenter, Walter K. Wilson, John P. Terrell, Charles E. T. Lull, Fulton Q. C. Gardner. (June 30, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Francis J. Behr, C.A.C., will report not later than Aug. 15, 1910, Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., as instructor in Department of Enlisted Specialists, that school, relieving Capt. John O. Steger, C.A.C. (June 30, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. James F. Walker from the 170th Co. to unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Mobile, for duty on his staff. First Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, now unassigned, is assigned to the 170th Co. (June 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 22, to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., for duty. (June 30, W.D.)

Leave, upon completion of the duty required of him in Par. 22, S.O. 115, May 17, 1910, W.D., and to include Aug. 30, 1910, is granted Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C. (June 29, Art. School.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., is designated as a member of the Coast Artillery Board. (June 30, W.D.)

Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C., will report Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., as instructor in the Department of

Electricity and Mine Defense at that school, relieving Capt. William P. Pence, C.A.C.

The following officers, Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, will proceed to headquarters of Artillery district indicated after his name and report not later than Aug. 15, 1910, to the C.O., that district for duty on staff: Capt. Jacob O. Johnson, Artillery District of New London; Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, Artillery District of Boston; Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., Artillery District of Puget Sound; Capt. William R. Bettison, Artillery District of New London; Capt. Claude E. Brigham, Eastern Artillery District of New York; Capt. Jacob M. Coward, Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay; 1st Lieut. George W. Cochen, Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay. (June 30, W.D.)

Master Gun. Robert T. Young, C.A.C., from temporary duty at the Coast Artillery School, and will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (July 1, Art. School.)

Leave for one month, to terminate not later than Aug. 28, 1910, is granted Capt. William E. Cole, C.A.C. (July 1, D.E.)

The C.O., Fort Terry, N.Y., will send Master Gun. Paul Pogholiew, C.A.C., to the General Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., with a view to his discharge on account of disability. (June 30, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., is further extended ten days. (July 1, D.E.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. John M. Page, now attached to 93d Company, is assigned to that company; 1st Lieut. John P. Keeler from assignment to the 93d Company, to unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of the Columbia, for assignment on his staff. (July 2, W.D.)

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va., relieving 1st Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C., of that duty. (July 2, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, C.A.C., recently appointed, with rank from May 25, 1910, is attached to the 89th Company, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report on July 15, 1910, for a course of practical instruction. (July 2, W.D.)

One company (less fifteen men), Coast Art. Corps, from Fort Washington, Md., to be selected by the C.O., Artillery District of the Potomac, will proceed, at the proper time, to Washington Barracks, D.C., and be reported on July 28, for temporary duty; the company will be relieved and returned to station upon the return of Companies A and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, to Washington Barracks. (July 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month and four days, about July 24, 1910, and to terminate not later than Aug. 28, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C. (July 5, D.E.)

Leave for one month and four days, about July 24, 1910, and to terminate not later than Aug. 28, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C. (July 5, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (June 23, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., is placed on the unassigned list and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, for duty on his staff. (July 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Adams, R.I., relieving 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., C.A.C. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for two months and four days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Bruce Cotton, C.A.C. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for seven days, about July 11, 1910, is granted Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his proper station. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C., having reported at Fort Monroe, is assigned to duty as instructor in the Department of Electricity and Mine Defense. (July 5, Art. School.)

Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and ordered that he may comply with the requirements of Par. 29, S.O. 152, June 30, 1910, W.D. (July 5, Art. School.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School in order that he may comply with the requirements of Par. 28, S.O. 152, June 30, 1910, W.D. (July 5, Art. School.)

Leave, to take effect from July 6 and to include Aug. 14, 1910, is granted Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C. (July 6, Art. School.)

G.O. 13, JULY 1, 1910, COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following lists of officers, Coast Artillery Corps, arranged alphabetically, are published for the information of all concerned:

Advanced Class.

Graduates, advanced course, Coast Artillery School, 1910: Cpts. William R. Bettison, Claude E. Brigham, Edward Canfield, Jr., Jacob M. Coward, Jacob C. Johnson, Francis H. Lincoln, George A. Nugent, John C. Ohnstad.

Regular Class.

Honor graduates, Coast Artillery School, 1910: First Lieuts. Wade H. Carpenter, Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Major Gordon G. Heiner, 1st Lieuts. Charles E. T. Lull, Walter K. Wilson.

Distinguished graduates, Coast Artillery School, 1910: Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, 1st Lieuts. Julius C. Peterson, James B. Taylor, John F. Terrell.

Graduates, Coast Artillery School, 1910: First Lieuts. Walter C. Baker, Henry W. Bunn, Samuel C. Cardwell, Charles A. Clark, Capt. William A. Covington, Capt. Frederick L. Dengler, 1st Lieuts. Louis R. Dice, James M. Fulton, George P. Hawes, Jr., Francis M. Hinkle, Richard H. Jordan, Capt. James L. Long, Capt. Harry W. McCauley, 1st Lieut. David McC. McKell, Capt. James Prentice, 1st Lieuts. George L. Wertenbaker, Charles E. Wheatley.

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., counsel for Col. George F. Cooke, retired, will return to his proper station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., receipt of further orders designating place of next meeting of the court. (June 18, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf., upon completion of the work upon which he is now engaged at Roseburg, Ore., in connection with military map making, will return with the detachment under his command to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for special duty. (June 27, D. Col.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 2d Inf., to take effect about Oct. 1, 1910. (July 6, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. Leave to and including Oct. 21, 1910, is granted him. (June 30, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Leave for three months, upon the conclusion of the maneuvers to which he has been ordered, is granted 1st Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf. (July 5, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Frederick R. De Funiak, Jr., 6th Inf., to Manila for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Warren, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, 14th Inf., who will proceed to San Francisco, and thence to join proper station. (April 22, Phil. D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Major Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., and Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., are relieved from their present duties, to take effect at once. They will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to leave about Aug. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, to join their respective regiments. (July 2, W.D.)

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., from duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and sail on the transport leaving about Aug. 5, 1910, for Manila, to join his regiment. (July 2, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for fifteen days, about July 1, 1910, is granted 1st

Lieut. Frank B. Curtis, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 25, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., 13th Inf., will proceed, about Aug. 1, 1910, to Camp Perry, Ohio, for purpose of entering individual matches of Ohio State Rifle Association, The National Rifle Association of America, and the National Individual Match. (June 30, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is extended ten days. (June 25, D.D.)
Leave from the completion of the maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., to Nov. 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan, 14th Inf. (July 2, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, upon the return of his regiment from the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (June 18, D.G.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.
Second Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910. Lieutenant Evans after his return to Fort Leavenworth, upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the national matches for 1910, and the completion of his examination for promotion, will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (July 1, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.
First Sergt. Joseph Tully, Co. L, 20th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 30, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf. (April 12, Phil. D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.
First Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., to Manila, for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Lisum, relieving Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, 7th Cav., who will proceed to San Francisco. (May 2, Phil. D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.
Second Lieut. Thomas W. Hammond, 22d Inf., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with the requirements of Par. 23, S.O. 109, May 10, 1910, W.D. (July 5, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULING.
First Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 24th Inf., will proceed to Karnar, N.Y., and report at camp of Infantry officers. Militia of New York, as instructor at that camp. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Marshall will proceed to the following points for duty as inspector-instructor: 1st Corps of Cadets, Hingham, Mass., July 9 to 16, 1910; 2d Infantry, South Framingham, Mass., July 16 to 23, 1910; 6th Infantry, South Framingham, Mass., July 23 to 30, 1910. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Marshall will comply with his orders from the War Department. (July 2, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.
Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (June 15, D. Colo.)
So much of Par. 12, S.O. 127, June 1, 1910, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins 25th Inf., to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty at the camp of instruction at that post Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1910, is revoked. (June 30, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.
Leave for one month, July 15, 1910, is granted Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (June 26, D.D.)
Leave for fourteen days, about June 24, is granted Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 21, D.D.)
Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, is detailed to make the field inspection of the 1st Infantry, Minnesota N.G., during its encampment at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., July 4 to July 13, 1910, inclusive. Captain Bugge is detailed to make the field inspection of the 2d Infantry, Minnesota N.G., during its encampment at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., July 14 to July 23, 1910, inclusive. (June 17, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.
Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as inspector-instructor for the Organized Militia of Connecticut, at Niantic, Conn., as follows: 2d Infantry and 1st Separate Company, July 11-16, 1910; 2d Infantry, July 18-23, 1910. (June 30, W.D.)
Leave for one month, upon his return from duty at the U.S.M.A., is granted Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf. (July 5, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Connecticut, at Niantic, Conn., as follows: 2d Infantry and 1st Separate Company, July 11-16, 1910; 1st Infantry, July 18-23, 1910. (July 5, D.E.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.
Second Lieut. Delos O. Emmons, 30th Inf., will proceed from Cloverdale, Sonoma county, Cal., to Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., for station, in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf., from duty with the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect upon the completion of the present voyage of the transport Sherman, and will then join his proper station. (July 5, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.
First Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, Porto Rico Regiment, is placed on mounted duty while serving as aid to the Governor of Porto Rico. (June 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 30, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment. (July 5, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Robert A. Gillmore, P.S., from the 49th Company to the unassigned list and will report to the C.O., 4th Battalion, P.S., with a view to appointment as battalion Q.M. and C.S., relieving 2d Lieut. Charles E. Dority, who is assigned to the 49th Company, for duty. (April 30, Phil. D.)
The following second lieutenants, P.S., are assigned as follows: John E. Purvis to the 42d Co.; Charles H. Lantz to the 16th Co.; James H. Reynolds, Jr., to the 2d Battalion; Harley Dagley to the 40th Co.; Herbert Barker to the 30th Co. (May 9, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: 1st Lieut. Allen S. Fletcher from the 52d to the 8th Co.; 1st Lieut. William G. Muldoon from the 8th to the 52d Co.; 2d Lieut. Edwin H. Rackley from the 16th to the 52d Co. (May 9, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsall, retired, from duty with the Militia of Indiana. (July 1, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. James A. Cole from 9th to 8th Cavalry; Capt. William B. Cowin from 8th to 9th Cavalry. Captain Cole will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. Captain Cowin will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join troop to which he may be assigned. (July 1, W.D.)

The following transfers are announced: Capt. John G. Workizer from Infantry yard (2d Infantry) to Coast Artillery Corps June 22, 1910, with rank from Aug. 27, 1903. Assigned to 21st Company. Capt. Hanson B. Black from Coast Artillery Corps to Infantry arm June 22, 1910, with rank from Aug. 27, 1903. Assigned to 2d Infantry. Captain Workizer is relieved further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, and will join company to which assigned at Fort Howard, Md. Captain Black will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to company and station and will join station to which he may be assigned. (June 30, W.D.)

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

The following officers, recently graduated from the Army

School of the Line, are detailed for instruction in the Army Signal School, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, on Aug. 15, 1910, for duty accordingly: Capt. Henry A. Hannigan, 22d Inf.; Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf.; James Justice, 19th Inf. (July 2, W.D.)

ARMY STAFF COLLEGE.

The following officers, recently graduated from the Army School of the Line, are detailed for instruction in the Army Staff College, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1910, for duty accordingly: Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav.; Louis T. Boisseau, 6th Field Art.; James H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf.; Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf.; Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.; Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf.; Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf.; Laurence Halstead, 6th Inf.; Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav.; James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf.; Robert McCleave, 2d Inf.; Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.; Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav.; Ernest D. Peck, C.E.; Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf.; Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf.; Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf.; William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf. (July 2, W.D.)

ARMY CAVALRY TEAM.

The following officers, being no longer required for duty with the Army Cavalry team at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed to their stations: Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav.; Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav.; Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Pettis, C.E.; 2d Lieut. James P. Castleman, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 4th Cav. (June 30, D.E.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are detailed for duty pertaining to the practice march and camp of instruction of the 1st Brigade, Militia of Ohio, Aug. 27 to Sept. 3, 1910, inclusive: Major Daniel H. Boughton, G.S.; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. Millard Little, 25th Inf.; Capt. William H. Menck, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf. (July 6, W.D.)

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspector-instructors of the Militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut, during encampments, as follows: Massachusetts—Capt. William L. Lunn, 10th Cav., 1st Squadron Cavalry, at South Framingham, Mass., July 16, 1910; 2d Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, S.C., Signal Corps, at South Framingham, Mass., July 9-16, 1910. Connecticut—2d Lieut. Joseph C. King, 10th Cav., Troop A, Cavalry, at Niantic, Conn., July 11-16, 1910. (July 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of the Signal Corps Detachment, Militia of Rhode Island, while in camp in the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, July 17-24, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps, relieved, and then to the camp at Fort Adams, R.I., and from there to station. (July 6, D.E.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The assignment of officers as inspectors of the Militia at the camp of instruction, Gettysburg, Pa., is announced as follows: Major David J. Baker, Jr., 11th Inf., Md., July 1-9; 2d Inf., N.J., July 10-17; 1st Inf., W. Va., July 18-27; Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., 6th Inf., Md., July 1-9; 8d Inf., N.J., July 10-17; 2d Inf., W. Va., July 18-27. Lieut. Col. John C. P. Tillson, 18th Inf., 1st Inf., Va., July 1-10; 9th Inf., Pa., July 11-18; 1st Inf., D.C., July 18-31. Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf., 2d Inf., Va., July 1-10; 12th Inf., Pa., July 11-18; 2d Inf., D.C., July 18-31. Capt. Peter O. Harris, General Staff, 4th Inf., Va., July 1-10; 13th Inf., Pa., July 11-18.

Major Charles L. Beckurts, 5th Inf., Richmond Light Infantry Batts., July 1-10; 1st Separate Battalion Infantry, D.C., July 18-31.

Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., Troop A, Cav., Md., July 1-9; 1st Troop, Cav., Pa., July 11-18; 1st Troop, Cav., N.J., July 16-23; 2d Troop, Cav., N.J., July 23-30.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav., Troop A, Cav., Pa., July 11-19.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., 2d Troop, Cav., Pa., July 11-18.

Major George Le R. Irwin, 3d Field Art., 1st Battalion, Field Art., Va., July 1-9; Battery B, Field Art., Pa., July 11-18; 1st Battery, Field Art., D.C., July 19-31.

Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art., Battery B, Field Art., N.J., July 10-17.

Capt. George A. Nugent, C.A.C.: Signal Corps Company, D.C., July 18-31.

Major Paul F. Straub, General Staff: Co. A, Hospital Corps, Md., July 1-9.

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C.: Ambulance Corps Company and Field Hospital, D.C., July 18-31. (June 30, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William M. Black, C.E.; Col. John V. White, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, I.G.; Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., recorder, is appointed to meet at these headquarters July 6, to investigate and report upon the quartermaster's ferry steamer General Otis with respect to its suitability as a ferryboat between Governors Island and New York city, particularly with reference to its low freeboard, steering apparatus, and tendency to list. (July 5, D.E.)

Pursuant to an Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An Act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes," a board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, Major William W. Harris, Major Charles W. Kutz and Major Harry Burgess, C.E., is appointed to examine and report upon reclamation projects which it is proposed to complete or extend with funds provided by the Act referred to. (July 6, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.; L. Mervin Maus, M.C.; Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.; Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruise, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. James F. Hall, M.C.; Capt. Will H. Point, C.S., recorder. (June 30, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger and Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, Gen. Staff; Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 1st Field Art., aid, recorder, is appointed to meet from time to time at these headquarters to report upon the recommendations for awards of the Congressional medal of honor and the certificate of merit and for honorable mention in division orders, received at these headquarters. (May 2, Phil. D.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps, as hereinafter constituted, are appointed to meet on July 18, 1910, at the places specified for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Ancon, Canal Zone.—Stethmus of Panama—Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Major Robert E. Noble, Capt. George H. Crabtree. Fort Banks, Mass.—Major Robert U. Patterson, Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett. Capt. Bartlett will proceed to Fort Banks for duty as member of the board.

Fort Benjamin Harrison—Major Powell O. Fauntleroy, Capt. Leartus J. Owen.

Fort Bayard—Major Conrad E. Koerper, Capt. Ralph S. Porter. Capt. William H. Tefft.

Fort Crook—Major Joseph T. Clarke, 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fiske.

Columbus Barracks—Major Henry C. Fisher, Capt. James M. Phalen, Capt. Arthur C. Christie.

Fort D. A. Russell—Major George A. Skinner, 1st Lieut. John E. Fletcher.

Fort Des Moines—Major William E. Vose.

Fort Douglas—First Lieut. George W. Cook.

Fort Ethan Allen—Major James S. Wilson, 1st Lieut. William C. Davis.

Fort George Wright—Major Elmer A. Dean, 1st Lieut. Felix R. Hill.

Fort Jay—Major Louis T. Hess, 1st Lieut. Henry Beuwykes. Major Hess will go to Fort Jay for duty as a member of the board.

Jackson Barracks—Major Francis M. C. Usher.

Jefferson Barracks—Major Deane C. Howard, Capt. James I. Mabey, Capt. Ray W. Bryan.

Fort Logan—Major Jay Ralph Shook, Capt. John L. Shepard, Capt. George E. Juncmann.

Fort Lawton—Major Charles E. Marrow.

Fort Logan H. Roots—Major Robert N. Winn.

Fort Leavenworth—Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, Major John A. Murtagh, Capt. James Bourke.

Fort McHenry—Major Chandler P. Robbins.

Fort McKinley—Major William W. Reno, Capt. Edgar W. Miller. Captain Miller will go to Fort McKinley for duty as a member of the board.

Fort McPherson—Major David Baker, 1st Lieut. Taylor E. Darby.

Fort McIntosh—Major Robert B. Grubbs.

Madison Barracks—Major Henry S. Greenleaf, 1st Lieut. Wayne H. Crum.

Fort Missoula—Major Ernest L. Ruffner.

The Presidio of Monterey—Major Philip G. Wales, 1st Lieut. Charles T. King.

Fort Montrie—Major Frank C. Baker.

Fort Monroe—Major Frederick L. Reynolds, 1st Lieut. William B. Carr.

Fort Riley—Major Joseph H. Ford, Capt. Paul L. Freeman, 1st Lieut. John A. Burkitt.

Fort Sheridan—Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, 1st Lieut. James R. Mount.

Fort Snelling—Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, Major Paul C. Hutton, 1st Lieut. Albert S. Bowen.

Fort Sam Houston—Major John H. Stone, 1st Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, 1st Lieut. James S. Fox.

General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco—Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, Major Percy M. Ashburne, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Wells, Jr.

Vancouver Barracks—Major Jere B. Clayton, Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, 1st Lieut. Condon C. McCormack.

Fort Wayne—Major Frederick M. Hartsock.

Fort Yellowstone—Major Wallace De Witt.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter from the 16th Infantry to the 8th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen from the 8th Infantry to the 16th Infantry. (July 6, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

First Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., promoted to captain, rank June 12, 1910, assigned to 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank June 12, 1910, assigned to 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 21st Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank June 17, 1910, assigned to 27th Infantry.

Captain Christie, upon completion of the maneuver camps, tournaments, and other exercises in the Department of the Missouri will join the regiment to which assigned.

Lieutenant Lanza will join company to which he may be assigned. (July 6, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The Q.M. of Fort Missoula, Mont., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Missoula, Mont., upon the relief of Major Amos B. Shattuck, 4th Inf., on Aug. 1, 1910. (July 5, W.D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty in the Q.M.D., to take effect as indicated after his name, and will at the proper time join his regiment: Major Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., Aug. 1, 1910; Major Amos B. Shattuck, 4th Inf., Aug. 1, 1910; Capt. William F. Greary, 8th Inf., upon the completion of the present voyage of the transport Buford, about Aug. 1, 1910; Capt. James D. Telford, 2d Cav., upon the return of the transport Sumner from South America; Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 29th Inf., Sept. 30, 1910; Capt. Verling K. Hart, 15th Inf., Aug. 1, 1910; Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., Aug. 1, 1910; 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 13th Inf., Aug. 1, 1910. (July 5, W.D.)

Prot. Lucius H. Hottel, U.S.M.A., recently appointed from civil life with rank from June 11, 1910, will report in person within thirty days to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

First Sergt. Charles Schroeder, Military Academy Detachment of Army Service Men, Quartermaster's Department, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 6, W.D.)

Col. Joseph Garrard, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., Willard D. Newbill, and 1st Lieut. David C. Seagrave, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., and join their commands. (July 6, D.E.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:
Transport. Leave S.F. Due at Honolulu about Due at Guam about Due at Manila about Lay days at Manila.
Logan June 6 Jun. 13 Jun. 28 July 3 12
Sheridan July 5 July 13 July 27 Aug. 2 13
Sheridan Aug. 5 Aug. 13 Aug. 27 Sept. 2 13
Logan Sept. 5 Sept. 13 Sept. 27 Oct. 3 12
Sheridan Oct. 5 Oct. 13 Oct. 27 Nov. 2 13
Sheridan Nov. 5 Nov. 13 Nov. 27 Dec. 2 13
Logan Dec. 5 Dec. 13 Dec. 27 Jan. 2, 1911 18

From Manila, P.I.:
Transport. Leave. Due at Nagasaki about Due at Honolulu about Due at S.F. about Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan Jun. 15 Jun. 20 July 6 July 14 22
Logan July 15 July 20 Aug. 5 Aug. 13 23
Sheridan Aug. 15 Aug. 20 Sept. 5 Sept. 13 22
Sheridan Sept. 15 Sept. 20 Oct. 5 Oct. 14 22
Logan Oct. 15 Oct. 20 Nov. 5 Nov. 13 22
Sheridan Nov. 15 Nov. 20 Dec. 5 Dec. 14 22
Sheridan Dec. 15 Dec. 20 Jan. 5 Jan. 13, 1911 22

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, via Seattle, June 29.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 21.

DIX—Arrived Seattle May 14.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila July 2.

McLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu July 4 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco July 5 for Manila.

SUMNER—Sailed from New York for Buenos Aires June 16.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. O. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. In Alaskan waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. O. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., San Francisco.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 150th Co., C.A.C., At Puget Sound, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., July 19, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies as follows: Sch. 2612: Electrical elevating gun equipments.—Sch. 2673: Gasoline machinery.—Sch. 2675: Generators, etc., ammunition-boist signals, lenses and shades for running lights.—Sch. 2676: Brooms.—Sch. 2677: Spermin oil.—Sch. 2680: White ash.—Sch. 2681: Aluminum paint, Japan drier.—Sch. 2682: Paint brushes, galvanized sheet steel.—Sch. 2683: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 2684: Bolts and nuts, brass pipe.—Sch. 2685: Tuck's packing, hair, and asbestos, fire felt, molding sand, crushed rock, ganister.—Sch. 2686: Stationery. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-5-10.

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The Army gun shop at Watervliet, N.Y., will be closed. Already the ordnance officers are taking steps in this direction, and the Government's great plant on the Hudson will soon be in charge of watchmen. There is no work provided for the plant in the Army Appropriation of this session. An effort was made by the Army ordnance officers to secure a portion of the work authorized by the Navy appropriation of last session, but the Navy has refused to turn the work over to the Army. It was insisted by Navy officers that they should give at least twenty-five per cent. of the Navy's large guns to private

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concerns. According to the present plans, the Midvale and Bethlehem plants will not get quite that much of this year's appropriation. This is scarcely enough, it is claimed by Navy officers, to keep these two large private concerns in the business of making large guns. The position is taken by those in authority in the Navy that private concerns should be encouraged to make large guns so as to keep up the capacity of the country in case of war. The offer of the War Department to make the guns cheaper than the price paid to private concerns was not a sufficient inducement to persuade the Navy to send its work to the Watervliet shop. Attention was called to the fact that the Washington gun shop had reduced its force from 4,000 men to 1,500. If it were the policy of the Navy Department to shut out private competition entirely Navy ordnance officers insisted that all the big guns of the Navy could be manufactured at the Washington shop.

The design of the two new colliers provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill will be the same as that now building at Sparrows Point, Md., and they will be built by contract. They will have a speed of fourteen knots, and will carry not less than 12,500 tons of cargo and bunker coal. Experiments are to be made with the apparatus for handling coal, especially in its transfer to the ships of the fleet. The new colliers will also be designed to carry oil in tanks to supply the destroyers which may be removed from the base of the supply, and to replenish the stock of liquid fuel carried in the double bottoms of the battleships.

G.O. No. 37, May 17, 1910, Department of the Visayas, published under our Army head, furnishes an interesting illustration of the modification of Army methods required for adaptation to conditions of troops marching in a tropical country where vegetation is abundant. It will be of especial interest to old soldiers, who recall the days of marching and camping in a country where the only supplies to be obtained were buffalo chips to feed the camp fires.

The announcement of the appointment of Pay Director Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., as Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy was made July 6.

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THE PUZZLE OF DISARMAMENT.

The law providing for the creation of a commission of five members, to be known as the Universal Peace Commission, is only another phase of the craze for organizing peace societies. The scheme does not differ materially from the views put forth from time to time by the irrepressible Mr. Carnegie, whose time, being no longer occupied in the forging of armor plate, can now be devoted to a broad survey of the world. Moral suasion in favor of peace is always timely, but it is a question whether the results will repay the ten thousand dollars the commission is to cost the country. The agitation for peace, of which this commission is one of the latest expressions, has become a fad with a number of people. One can make a tremendous lot of noise in a "peace" crusade with a small amount of ammunition of facts. No erudition is called for, no knowledge of human nature is required, no understanding of statistics is necessary. All that is required is a study of a table or two on the annual expenditures of the nations on national defense and a few minutes' communion with an agricultural report for making a comparison between the cost of a battleship and a crop of wheat. Without wishing to dictate a line of research to so august a body as this commission, we take the liberty of placing at its disposal the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL running back to 1863. In them will be found material which should lead to an understanding of the true relation of war to the needs of a nation and to the purposes and aspirations of an expanding civilization.

If upon this commission could be placed men of military experience and wide military knowledge the objection raised so often against such bodies, namely, that they represent the views of doctrinaires and mere theorists, would lose its force, and its members could reasonably expect to attract more attention from the students of international problems and to give to their opinions more weight and influence than if the body were composed of non-military men, with no practical knowledge of the question of national defense. It is in such a composition that we would look for beneficial results accruing from the appointment of this commission. The problem of disarmament is too profound and intricate to be solved without the assistance of men qualified to speak as students, not of war, but of national defense. Factors enter into the question of disarmament which cannot be understood by men who take only a civilian view of war. A commission composed wholly of civilians might, and probably would, reflect the mistaken notion that preparations for defense invite and beget war. With military men in such a body, one representing our Navy and one our Army, there could be no unanimous expression to that effect, for a professional student of war, a trained officer of the Services, while he would yield to no one in a desire for peace, could not sit by and see opinions given out to the world that would tend to put the armies and navies of the world in the category of war producers.

Let us consider for a moment the question of disarmament from a practical standpoint. The first question raised, the primary basis for all discussion of such armament, would be the relation of the property interests of each country to the probability of war, and the ratio of armament to such property interests. For example, it would be absurd to say that Great Britain should reduce her armament to the same limit as Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland or Denmark or any other small Power. Having afloat two-thirds of the sea tonnage of the world, having colonies which encircle the world, having international obligations more extensive than those of any other country, it would be manifestly ridiculous to ask that Power to cut her armament down to that of a third or fourth class Power. Now, what body of men, what collection of statisticians, could estimate what should be the relation between Great Britain's armament and her property and ocean interests? What body of calculators could determine what should be the relation of her armament to that of Powers nearer to her in wealth and property interests, such as the United States, France, Germany or Russia? England's policy for years has been that of a two-power navy, a navy as strong as those of any two other nations. What commission of five, yes, five hundred, men could with figures demonstrate to the satisfaction of the people of England that that policy was wrong, and that they should place their navy on a basis of, say, only ten per cent. superiority over that of her neighbors? It is idle to expect that any one of the great Powers would submit to a blind universal reduction of armament, irrespectively of controlling conditions; that is, a reduction to, say, ten gunboats or to two battleships. Any such arbitrary limitation would overlook entirely the relation of defense to property and wealth, and this relation will be, as it has been, the inevitable basis of all armament preparations.

But the relation of defense to national wealth is not

the only proportion which will have to be arranged by these doctors of disarmament. There must be the ratio of geographical location and liability to invasion. It would be laughable for a commission to ask France, Germany or Russia to reduce their armaments in the same degree as Japan, for instance. For the latter has no invading force within striking distance, while the first three countries named are elbow-touching neighbors. Again, England is entirely surrounded by water, and is thus relieved, in a measure, from the danger of invasion by land, which is ever present to the continental nations of Europe. This proportion of defense to liability to invasion would be a very difficult one to estimate, and we believe that even the most cocksure of all civilian commissions on peace would shrink from such a task fitted to appal the most expert statisticians. Going further into this question of liability of invasion and its relation to national or imperial defense, we must consider the sides from which invasion might come. Germany, for example, would be in greater danger than France, whose entire western and northern border is protected by water. With Russia to the east, Austria to the south and France to the west, Germany would certainly not admit that her liability to invasion was as small as that of Russia or France or England, and would consequently be far from willing to limit her means of defense to a standard that might suffice for neighbors more fortunately situated geographically.

So there are two ratios which we believe it is not within the power of any commission to determine in a manner that will satisfy the different countries. Those ratios, we repeat, are these: (1) Ratio of property interests to needs of military protection; (2) ratio of liability to invasion to needs of military defense. To the minds of military men the necessity of adjusting disarmament to these two principal ratios would immediately occur, and that is why we believe that any such commission as that proposed should have in its membership a leading representative of each of the Services. By mentioning the two ratios of which we have spoken we do not mean to say there are not other proportions which must be taken into consideration. There are subsidiary ratios which should importantly affect the decisions of any peace disarmament commission. Of these we shall mention only one in particular. That is, racial antipathy or historical prejudice. No one will deny that the feeling of antagonism between Germany and France is more intense than that between Austria and Germany, or between Germany and England, or between Russia and Germany, or between Russia and France. This feeling of latent animosity must be considered carefully in estimating the liability to invasion and the probability of war. To say that a commission of outsiders could arrange a basis of disarmament adjusted to these delicately balanced national antipathies and differences is to ask too much of fallible human nature. To rely upon such a commission's decision would, it seems to us, only hasten war by fixing a false standard of defense and of improperly determining the weaknesses and dangers of each nation. Even if a nation should mistakenly agree to abide by the recommendations of such a commission, it might not be long before it would awaken to the fact that it had been discriminated against, and out of this realization of unfair treatment might grow suspicions of alliances of other nations against her and other causes for distrusting her neighbors.

When the proposed commission is appointed by the President we trust that, in addition to the careful study of the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it will use for its guiding principle the statement of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, as reported by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, whose work as a peace crusader is too well known to lead to the belief that Dr. Hale's opinion has been altered to suit anyone's purpose. Mr. Mead says that Dr. Hale was once asked in a public meeting, after one of his peace addresses at the time of the First Hague Conference, how it happened, if the new peace movement was so strong as claimed, that war is always increasing, and there is more war to-day than ever before. "Because there is not," was his quick and emphatic answer.

Then Mr. Mead says: "This fact should never be forgotten. Wars do still occasionally break out, but the decrease of war in recent times has been rapid. A few centuries ago war was the regular and chief business of all nations; peace was an occasional respite when resources were gathered for further war. War is not to-day the chief business of the United States or England or Germany or any other great nation, and it becomes less and less their business. There was not half so much war in the nineteenth century as in the eighteenth, and there will not be half so much in the twentieth as in the nineteenth."

We at last find Mr. Mead in harmony with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Like the Scriptural sower who long scattered the seed and was not disappointed when no growth sprang up, being confident that in its own good time the response would come, so we have kept steadily at our task of instructing men like Mr. Mead year after year, certain that the time would come when they would see that the development of great military systems does not beget war, but, on the contrary, is the strongest deterrent. We wish to call attention to one point that Mr. Mead rather obscures, perhaps the result of a too condensed generalization. He says, "There was not half so much war in the nineteenth century as in the eighteenth." The fact is, that the greatest civil war known to history took place in the nineteenth century, when more men were under arms in the four years,

1861-1865, than ever before in a single war. This fact, while weakening the force of Mr. Mead's statement, strengthens the contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for this stupendous civil war took place between states of the American Union, in which there was practically no military system whatever. The South had no military system at all, and that of the North was only a pitiful apology for one, as Major G. W. Redway, of the British army, says in his book, just issued, entitled "The War of the Secession." Speaking of the forces of the North, he says that "in January, 1861, the military assets of the North consisted of only six regiments of Cavalry, five of Artillery and nineteen of Infantry, furnishing altogether 14,863 Regulars present"! With so insignificant an Army it was impossible for President Lincoln to make successful head against secession, and he was compelled to stand by and watch the movement of secession go on gathering strength, while he was trying to get together a force sufficiently strong to defend the Government and restore peace. The armies of the Union fought in 1861-65 to restore peace. The armies of the nations of the world are kept up to-day to maintain peace.

ENGINEERS AND RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., who recently retired as Chief of Engineers of the Army, was on July 2 appointed consulting engineer to the Secretary of the Interior in the Reclamation Service, a position created by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, to assist him in solving the engineering problems involved in completing the reclamation projects now under way.

The question as to whether General Marshall could be employed by the Interior Department as consulting engineer, to be paid from the reclamation fund, was submitted to the Treasury Department by the Secretary of the Interior. The Comptroller replies as follows:

"It is understood that the duties which will be required of Colonel Marshall under the proposed employment will be different and supplemental to those which will be required of the Engineer officers who are to be designated by the President and report to him upon the feasibility and practicability and worth of any existing reclamation work. I take it that the provisions of the Act cited in your letter, as regards the work of these detailed Engineers, is exclusive, and no other persons or officers can be employed to examine and report upon such existing works as regards the feasibility and practicability of such works. The proposed employment of Colonel Marshall is not in violation of that part of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 205), which reads: 'No person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500, shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,' because this employment is not in any legal sense an office. (See 19 Atty. Gen., 508; 2 Comp. Dec., 271-467.)

"Such being the facts and law, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the question whether Colonel Marshall, as a retired officer, receives a salary fixed by law amounting to more than \$2,500 per annum. It is held in the case of Geddes vs. United States (38 Ct. Cls., 428) that the pay of a retired officer is not salary or compensation, but a mere honorary pension. While I do not agree with the majority of the court in that view of the law, yet I am bound by it as a precedent, and in a case involving the exact question, so decided, will reluctantly follow it. In order to meet the reasoning in the case of Woodwell vs. United States (214 U.S., p. 82), assuming that the Court of Claims may have been mistaken in the Geddes case, and in an abundance of caution, I suggest that you fix the compensation of the place or employment to be held by Colonel Marshall under you, prior to his employment, by a general regulation, which compensation, so fixed, will go to the holder of the employment, whoever he might be. With the above suggestion complied with, I see no legal objection to your employment of Colonel Marshall as contemplated, and the paying him from the lump sum appropriation suggested such compensation as is fixed by the suggested regulation."

We trust that this frequent reference to General Marshall as "colonel" by a law officer of the Government will not have the legal effect of depriving him of the rank which he has held since July 2, 1908.

There is a rumor afloat that General Marshall is to succeed Mr. Newell, Director of the Reclamation Service, but whether this takes place or not the work of spending twenty million dollars in reclaiming the arid lands of the West will be done on plans approved by General Marshall and the Board of Engineers, consisting of Col. John Biddle, Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt and Majors William W. Harts, Charles W. Kutz and Harry Burgess, all of the Army Corps of Engineers. Formal orders creating this board were issued from the War Department on July 7, and these officers have been directed to report to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger for instructions. General Marshall will be consulting engineer to President Taft and Secretary Ballinger. He will be a sort of an Engineer aid to the President, a unique honor which never has been conferred upon an Engineer officer. With this additional duty the Corps of Engineers will direct the expenditure of more than \$71,000,000. In addition to the \$20,000,000 bond issue for Reclamation Service, the

River and Harbor appropriations of last session amount to more than \$51,000,000. In his speeches during his trip down the Mississippi River, President Taft expressed his highest confidence in the Corps of Engineers. He told the advocates of rivers and harbors plainly that he intended to be guided largely by the recommendations of the Corps. More than this, he threatened to veto the River and Harbor bill because it contained a number of items not approved by the Army Engineers. And now, when he is entangled in a troublesome controversy over the conservation and reclamation problems, President Taft turns to the Engineer Corps for advice. He indicates plainly that he has not sufficient confidence in the officials of the Reclamation Bureau to permit them to expend \$20,000,000 on projects without approval from a higher source. This higher source he regards as the Engineer Corps.

The Manchurian proposal by Secretary Knox appears to have operated seriously to our disadvantage. Our private advices from Japan, heretofore referred to, show that it has made a very unfavorable impression there. The Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, reports that it has hastened the completion of a treaty between Japan and Russia which it declares to be unfavorable to Corea, China, America and the Central European Powers in so far as their policies are based on a continuation of misunderstandings between Russia, China and Japan. It ascribes to the same cause the insertion of the clause for joint action of the contracting Powers toward propositions disturbing the status quo. The Novoe Vremya believes that the new treaty establishes a foundation for durable peace in the Far East, serving as a barrier against encroachments of outsiders in that sphere. Russo-Japanese neighborly relations relieve Russia and Japan of the burden of heavy armaments, enabling Russia to complete the Amur railroad and continue colonization on a vast scale. Such a result will be welcomed in this country, for we have no desire to promote misunderstandings such as are suggested by the Russian paper, and it is unfortunate if the action of our Department of State has been so interpreted. Baron Schwartzstein, the German Ambassador to Japan, who has returned from a tour of investigation in Corea and South Manchuria, records, among other remarkable evidences of Japanese activity, the fact that 2,500 tons of coal are being taken daily from the Fu-Shun mines, which Japan acquired by the Portsmouth treaty. Only three shafts had been sunk into a coal seam 140 feet thick when the Ambassador visited the mines. Two others are nearly ready, and a total production of 7,000 tons a day is expected. A Victoria despatch of July 7 reports that a Japanese Cabinet crisis is imminent, owing to the attitude of the naval authorities, who have formulated a plan for naval expansion which the army authorities, who are clamoring for increases in that branch, regard as discriminating against them.

The economical results accomplished at the Philadelphia Navy Yard during the past winter by Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, U.S.N., on several important jobs, for which he recently received a commendatory letter from the Navy Department, are attributed to the methods put into operation by Secretary Meyer, by which the civil engineer, instead of being a mere inspector, is allowed to go ahead and do work himself. The principle behind this system has been explained by Secretary Meyer before the House Naval Committee, which sought to obtain from him a description of the difference between his plan and the former one in operation at the navy yards. Mr. Meyer's explanation was as follows: "Under the former plan there was a constructor, we will say, made manager, and the different departments were put under assistant constructors, and the logical men, who were specialized men and who were experts of their different divisions, were made simply inspectors; they inspected, but they never executed, and the man who was responsible for it would be a constructor who might have had very limited experience in the department of which he had charge."

It is unthinkable that Germany from any point of view should be inclined to oppose the Monroe Doctrine, says a semi-official review in the Vossische Zeitung of Admiral Mahan's article regarding the American, British and German navies published in England recently. There is besides, it is added, no other point on which Germany is likely to come into conflict with the United States. The article proceeds: "Admiral Mahan can have found no reason in American affairs calling for the warning of Americans against Germany. He wrote, in our opinion, from the purest love of his own country, but he is a dreamer in political strategy and builds up circumstances which really do not exist. If we contest this train of thought we are still far from the intention of worrying ourselves in any way concerning the right and liberty of the United States to strengthen their fleet according to their own ideas."

In order to increase the enlistment of machinists, the Navy Department has decided to modify the requirements for this rank of the Service. The regulations requiring a knowledge of marine engines and boilers are waived for the time, and machinists well versed in other branches of the trade will be enlisted. This is done because excellent mechanics from inland towns have not been able to pass the Navy examinations, although it is thought that after a short service they will become competent in marine steam engineering.

PROPOSED POTOMAC PARK POST.

The suggestion made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that an Infantry brigade post should be established on the Potomac Park island, opposite the War College, at Washington, is still a live issue in the Washington papers. The papers at the National Capital have been giving columns to the discussion of the subject. All agree that an Infantry post should be located at Washington. Washington, like all other cities, is looking for anything that will increase its population and bring business to its merchants. But some of the papers are giving voice to opposition to the selection of Potomac Park as a site for the post. The suggestion is made that Analoastan Island or some other location should be selected. This contention looks too much like a real estate scheme. Analoastan Island has been on the market for a number of years. Its enterprising owners have long endeavored to get a fancy price for this almost useless piece of property.

If Washington expects to secure an Infantry post it must be done without expense to the Government. The Government has already expended, in the opinion of the guardians of the Treasury in Congress, too much money for Army posts. Any legislation which would secure an additional post without the expenditure of money for a site will appeal to the average Congressman. It would be difficult enough to obtain an appropriation for the building and other improvements, and if the business men of Washington want to drive the Infantry post away from the Capital the surest way of doing this is to insist that the Potomac Park should not be used for this purpose.

In an interview, William Gude, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, speaks of the proposition to use the Park as a military post as "a breach of faith on the part of the Government." He argues that it would close up the Park to the public, and intimates that it would destroy its beauty. Mr. Gude says: "Potomac Park has great possibilities in the way of beautification. Admitting that in present circumstances it is a little remote from the street car lines, that it is not up to grade and that it will probably lie there unimproved a quarter of a century, still the city will grow to it, and when the time comes Potomac Park will blossom out naturally into the most attractive place in Washington."

So we have it from the president of the Chamber of Commerce that the island suggested for an Infantry post is likely to lie unimproved for a quarter of a century, and that it will perhaps not be till 1935 that this piece of ground will blossom into the most attractive place in Washington. If it is going to take all that time to develop the island into a park there is a very good reason why it should be turned over to the Army now for an Infantry post. If that is done, there will be no waiting a quarter of a century to put it to practical use. Used by the Infantry it will cease to be a place of weeds and brush, and will be immediately put to uses that will benefit Washington as a business city and as the National Capital, and at the same time benefit the Army and the country. That is the difference between the plan proposed for the Infantry and the scheme advanced by President Gude. We trust that Mr. Gude does not speak for the Chamber of Commerce, for we should be loth to believe that keen, farseeing business men prefer to see a piece of land like Potomac Park lie idle for a quarter of a century when the Infantry of the Army stands ready to put it to practical use as soon as possible.

There would be no breach of faith in turning over the island to the Army for an Infantry post. As we showed in our issue of June 18, the land of the island was given to the city by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, which referred to the land as reclaimed land. It would be interesting to know what *quid pro quo* the city of Washington gave as an offset to this gift of the Congress of the old area formerly known as the Potomac Flats. Until some such consideration can be shown it is manifestly an exaggeration to speak of the rescinding of its action by Congress as a "breach of faith." Congress has more than once changed its decision, and it could do so now legitimately without conflicting with any of the real interests of the District or the country.

We would call the attention of President Gude to the remarks of Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the National Guard of the District and as vice president of one of the largest street railroads of that section deeply interested in making Washington a more attractive city. He was quoted in our issue of July 2 as saying that he had long favored an Infantry post in Washington and that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's arguments along that line covered the field so well that he had nothing to add to them. It would be hard to find a citizen of Washington who has been more closely connected with its progress for years than General Harries, and yet we find him making no criticism whatever of adapting Potomac Park to the uses of the Infantry, rather than leaving it undeveloped for a quarter of a century.

Talk about the devoting of the island to the Infantry meaning the end of it as a park is strange, indeed, when it is taken into consideration that Fort Myer is one of the chief resorts in Washington, despite the fact that it is in Virginia and not of easy access to the people of the city and visitors. As we have before shown, and as the experience of other cities proves, the establishment of an Infantry post in Potomac Park would make the island one of the show places of the National Capital. It would not detract from it as a breathing place for the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, but would make it one of the most attractive places at the National Capital.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of the regiment of marines formed at Philadelphia as part of the Nicaragua Expeditionary Force, in December, 1909, the Comptroller says: "This regiment remained at Camp Elliott until April 14, 1910, and on April 15, 1910, embarked on the Prairie at Cristobal, C.Z., and returned to the United States. I am of opinion that the officers and men of this regiment were placed on shore duty beyond seas by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy of Dec. 22, 1910, and so remained until and including the day they embarked on the Prairie for return to the United States. These are not, however, entitled to the additional pay while going from and returning to the United States, for the reason that they were not detached from the United States for shore duty beyond seas."

In the case of Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, U.S.N., the Comptroller holds that the orders of Feb. 10, 1909, detaching him from the U.S.S. Octopus, ordering him to his home in Buffalo and granting him leave, do not entitle him to travel pay, which is to be allowed him, however,

for the travel from Buffalo to Norfolk under orders to take passage to the U.S.S. Nebraska.

The Comptroller declines to allow payment for an automobile for the use of the office of the attending surgeon, U.S. Army, at Washington, saying that, while the doctor is a mounted officer and entitled to his allowance as such, "I know of no law that would authorize the purchase or maintaining at public expense of automobiles for his use."

The claim of Ensign George Joerns, U.S.N., to the pay of ensign "from June 7, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1909," is disallowed on the ground that he was not commissioned within six months of his graduation, June 6, 1909. His commission as an ensign in the Navy from June 7, 1909, was held to April 22, 1910, pending the receipt of additional cruise reports in his case. Thus are officers ground between the upper and the nether millstone.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Winter Washington, a former member of Co. D, 25th Inf., who was discharged without honor on Nov. 26, 1906, when his company was mustered out of service for participation in the shooting up of Brownsville, now contemplate re-entering the military service, and submits the following queries to the Adjutant General: (a) Will I receive pay for the unexpired portion of my enlistment which was interrupted by my discharge without honor on Nov. 26, 1906? (b) Will I receive pay for the time intervening between Nov. 26, 1906, and the date of my re-enlistment? (c) Will my record be so amended as to show that I was honorably discharged on Nov. 26, 1906? (d) In event of my re-enlistment will I be entitled to purchase my discharge? Under the provisions of sec. 2, Act of March 3, 1909, a private or non-commissioned officer who is made eligible to re-enlistment under the provisions of the act, if he re-enlists, is to be considered as having re-enlisted immediately after his discharge, and is entitled to the pay and allowances according to his rank that he would have been entitled to receive had he been honorably discharged. The Judge Advocate General holds that under the provisions of this act the record of the soldier, as it is affected by his discharge without honor on Nov. 26, 1906, is not changed. Nor is the order discharging the soldier without honor vacated or in any manner affected, so that his contract of enlistment for Service in the Army of the United States was fully terminated on Nov. 26, 1906, and he is not entitled to pay for the unexpired portion of the enlistment on which he was serving when he was discharged without honor. Under the express provision of the Act the soldier will receive pay for the time intervening between the date of his discharge and the date of his re-enlistment, the same as if he was serving under a valid contract of enlistment during that time. The Judge Advocate further holds that the right of the soldier to purchase his discharge is governed by the provisions of G.O. 13, W.D., Jan. 25, 1909. That it was not the purpose of the Act of March 3, 1909, to enable any former member of the 25th Infantry, by entering the Service for a period of two days, to receive a sum equal to three years' pay in the nature of damages, without a substantial equivalent of service to entitle him to such payment. The soldier is therefore not entitled to the benefit of the regulations providing for discharge by purchase unless there has been a substantial period of active service under the provisions of this act.

In an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General it is held that it is not necessary to sustain a prosecution for fraudulent enlistment that the recruit should subscribe to the oath of enlistment. The matter of subscribing to the oath of enlistment is a departmental practice, and is not required by the 2d Article of War. If the oath is actually administered, whether subscribed to or not, a prosecution for fraudulence can be maintained.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate is requested as to the disposition of the effects of Pvt. Johnson Brown, of Troop C, 3d Cav., who died recently at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. The property consisted of a "barber's outfit," purchased by the deceased on the installment plan for \$55.65, on which there had been paid the sum of \$20, the balance of the purchase price being secured by chattel mortgage on the property. It is the opinion of the Judge Advocate that the troop commander should sell the property for the highest price he can obtain for it, but that if he cannot obtain more for it than the balance due on the mortgage, then he is authorized, with the assent of the mortgagee, to turn the property back to him, taking his receipt in full for the claim with appropriate reference to the mortgage and the date and place of its filing.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

When a disbursing officer receives notice from the Auditor for the War Department of a disallowance in the settlement of his account he should submit, with the least practicable delay, such explanation, with any additional authorities or vouchers, as may be required to remove the disallowance. If the action of the Auditor is not acquiesced in the disbursing officer may, if he so desires, file an appeal with the Comptroller of the Treasury. Unless it is his intention to file such an appeal, or to secure other and appropriate relief, he should promptly concede the disallowance, and make, if necessary, a deposit of the amount involved to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the depository where the United States funds for which he is responsible are deposited, to the credit of the appropriation "Arming and Equipping the Militia." The right of appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury is limited to one year from the date of the disallowance, in default of which the matter will be presented by the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., commanding the joint Army and Militia camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., in a circular letter to the adjutants general of the states whose troops will participate in the encampments at Gettysburg, suggests a medical inspection of the men going to the camp within twenty-four hours prior to their departure from home. In reply to inquiries, it is explained that this is not an order, but that the physical examination suggested is an essential military sanitary precaution preliminary to the mobilization of any body of troops. If such an examination cannot be made at home stations it should be done as soon as the units have been so grouped as to include the presence of medical officers. As a military duty, bearing upon the efficiency of the troops for field service, it would be proper to make assignments from the medical officers of the state at large to perform this duty. Apart from the fact that civilian physicians do not have an adequate conception of the bearing of such examinations on camp sanitation and military efficiency, it is doubtful whether the Auditor for the War Department would pass vouchers for the employ-

ment of civilian physicians. As it is considered by the Department to be a proper military duty for the medical officers of the state, it is not thought that the Treasury Department would approve, nor would the War Department recommend approval of, a per capita payment to medical officers of the National Guard making such examinations. If the suggestions of General Wotherspoon cannot be carried out the fact should be reported immediately to General Wotherspoon, in order that such a physical examination may be made immediately upon arrival in camp at Gettysburg.

As one of the objects of maneuvers is that staff officers of the Organized Militia shall have opportunity to practice the functions connected with their positions, it is considered desirable that regimental quartermasters and commissaries should be assigned some duties in connection with the mobilization, transportation and subsistence of the Militia in going to and coming from the encampments.

SEA GIRL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

The annual shooting tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association and the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association will be held at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 1 to 10, inclusive, and an attractive prize list is offered.

The order of events is as follows:

Sept. 1.—New Jersey—Columbia Trophy Match, 200, 500, 600, 900, teams of six; Company Team Match, 200, 500, teams of five; N.J.S.R.A. "Class A" Trophy Match, 600, ten shots; Pennsylvania—Keystone Long Range Match, 800, ten shots.

Sept. 2.—New Jersey—Interstate Regimental Team Match, 200, 600, 1,000, teams of six; All Comers' 800 Yard Military Match, 800, ten shots; New York—Old Guard Trophy, 200, teams of six.

Sept. 3.—New Jersey—Company Team Match (tyro), 200, 500, teams of three; Cavalry Team Match, 200, 500, teams of five; Veteran Team Match, 200, teams of six; Nevada Trophy Match, 600, 900, 1,200, ten shots; Swiss Trophy Match, 500, miss and out.

Sept. 5.—New Jersey—Spencer Match, 1,200, fifteen shots; Officers and Inspectors' Match, 600, 1,000, ten shots; Pennsylvania—Midrange Match, 500, ten shots.

Sept. 6.—New York—Company Team Match, 200, 500, 600, teams of four; Cruikshank Trophy Match, 200, 500, 600, teams of six; Thurston Match, 800, 900, fifteen shots.

Sept. 7.—New York—McAlpin Trophy Match, 200, 600, 1,000, teams of eight; New Jersey—Hayes Match, 600, ten shots; Meany Match, 500, ten shots; Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania Long Range, 1,000, ten shots.

Sept. 8.—New Jersey—Gould Rapid Fire Team Match, 200 rapid fire, one skirmish run, teams of six; New York—71st Regiment Match, 200 rapid fire, one skirmish run, teams of six; N.Y.S.R.A. Match, 800, 900, 1,000, seven shots; New Jersey—Revolver Team Match, 50, teams of five; New York—Revolver Team Match, 50, teams of five; New Jersey—All Comers' Squadded Revolver, 50.

Sept. 9.—New Jersey—Dryden Trophy Match, 200, 600, 1,000, ten shots; Libbey Trophy Match, 1,000, miss and out; Press Match, 500, ten shots.

Sept. 10.—New Jersey—Sea Girt Championship, 200, 600, 900, 1,000, ten shots.

The executive officer and post commandant is Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.J., and the assistant executive officers are Col. Charles A. Reid, N.J., Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, N.Y., Major E. C. Goddard, Pa.

NATIONAL MATCH TEAMS.

The following officers compose the Army cavalry team to shoot in the national team match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August: Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav.; Sergeant Klem, 15th Cav.; Sergeant Grabenetz, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Benjamin J. Lear, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Engineers; Corpl. Adams, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav.; Lieutenant Wainwright, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Mott C. Bristol, 3d Cav.; Capt. August C. Nissen, 5th Cav.; Sergeant Norris, 15th Cav.; Corpl. Knight, Engineers, and Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav. The team captain is Lieut. William H. Clopton, jr., 13th Cav. In the match last year, the Cavalry team of the Army took fourth place. Rittenhouse, Klem, Camp, Adams and Nissen were on the team last year.

The Army Infantry team to shoot in the national match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, is composed of the following officers: Capt. F. W. Coleman, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Major George Sayer, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 13th Inf.; 1st Sergeant Sladis, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. A. Dixon, 15th Inf.; Private Gardner, 15th Inf.; Sergeant Whitaker, 15th Inf.; 1st Sergeant Grandy, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. Z. Steever, 11th Inf.; Corpl. Glarner, 15th Inf.; Sergeant Burroughs, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. T. Burt, 24th Inf., and Corporal Rolf, 15th Inf. The team captain is Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf. Last year the Infantry took second place. The only members of last year's team who are among those who compose the 1910 team are Lieutenant Steever and Sergeant Major Sayer.

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT EMPLOYEES.

The work of reorganizing the Navy under that provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of the last session of Congress which for the term of one year abolishes the Bureau of Equipment and distributes its duties among the other bureaus, was completed this week. All of the officers in the old bureau were assigned to new duties, and the employees of the bureau were distributed to new positions. In most cases they perform substantially the same duties, but are under different jurisdiction. The Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office were taken over by the Bureau of Navigation without any changes in the personnel of these divisions of the old bureaus. Captain Halsey was assigned to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Comdr. S. S. Robinson and Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Lieut. Comdr. T. A. Kearney, special temporary duty in the Department; Lieut. Comdr. Blamer De Witt, Bureau of Navigation, as Superintendent of Compasses; Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd, Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Lieut. H. D. Sparrow, Bureau of Steam Engineering. The employees of the Bureau of Equipment were distributed as follows:

To the Secretary's Office—J. C. Brennan, clerk; W. W. Eldridge, clerk; C. Whittemore, clerk; H. A. Wads-

worth, stenographer; C. W. King, stenographer; W. M. Jones, messenger boy; A. Dunbar, Jr., laborer.

Bureau of Steam Engineering—A. C. Wrenn, chief clerk; A. I. Christman, bookkeeper; F. C. Warman, clerk; A. E. Gorham, typewriter; L. J. Haslett, stenographer; E. R. Burn, stenographer; Mrs. A. L. Clark, typewriter; L. W. Austin, expert in wireless telegraphy; W. Y. Avery, draftsman; T. L. Gatchel, draftsman; H. D. Crocker, draftsman; M. E. Weeks, draftsman; C. E. Holcomb, draftsman; C. Cokerille, draftsman; G. C. Thompson, draftsman; I. E. Stolberg, draftsman; O. H. P. Scott, minor under instruction in drafting; W. E. Stutzman, minor under instruction in drafting; W. H. Askew, messenger; A. J. Bonner, laborer; C. J. Brygger, blue printer.

Bureau of Navigation—R. A. Church, clerk.

Bureau of Construction and Repair—G. S. Warner, stenographer.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—F. T. Miller, draftsman; A. Dryer, draftsman; M. J. McPike, draftsman.

NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A statement issued on June 27 from the Bureau of Insular Affairs placed the death rate among the more than 8,000 government employees in the Philippines for the quarter ended March 31 at only 6.9 per thousand per annum. These employees, of whom some 3,700 are Americans, include all of the officials and employees of the insular, provincial and municipal government, and the police and fire departments of Manila.

Of the seven Moro pirates from the island of Manuc Manca who participated in the raid upon the town of Tolas Tolas, Philippines, last May, six have surrendered and were held in custody. One pirate gave himself up upon the arrival of the Constabulary under Captain Kilburn. While the Serdang, later joined by the internal revenue cutter Skua and two launches, patrolled the island on all sides, the Basilan returned to Jolo and brought two companies of Regular troops. The island is thickly covered with tropical undergrowth, and the process of "combing" the brush for the six pirates was exceedingly slow. On May 7 Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., arrived with two additional companies of Infantry, and on the following day five of the fugitives were captured. They had vainly endeavored to escape from the island by swimming.

An attempt to teach a Filipino manners as Americans understand them may cost a former U.S. artilleryman named J. Litchmann his life. He was taken on May 26 to the Division Hospital, Manila, with a knife wound in his lung, the result of asking one of a group of young men to make room for a Filipino woman carrying a baby in a crowded car of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad.

In a Fourth of July address to the delegates of the National Education Association, in Boston, President Taft, referring to our position in the Orient, said: "In the absence of the full effects of education, and until the Filipinos as citizens are able to walk alone, there will continue to be a seeming inconsistency between the policy of the Americans in the Philippines and the language of the Declaration of Independence; but I maintain, in the presence of this great audience, whose profession is that of teaching, and whose object is that of educating and fitting men to meet the responsibilities of government and to become intelligent patriots, that the methods taken and the procedure that is being followed are in entire accordance with the spirit of that great Declaration, properly interpreted, and are only another instance, with that of Cuba, of a purely altruistic policy that does credit to the American Republic, and is in entire accord with those high principles which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence and carried into practice in its Federal Constitution."

Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th U.S. Cav., aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Pershing, U.S.A., was appointed Governor of the District of Sulu, P.I., on May 11, 1910. "Lieutenant Reed," says the Mindanao Herald of May 14, "has been Acting Governor of Sulu for several months, and his work in rounding up the bad element on the island of Jolo, especially cattle thieves, has been remarkable. It is due to his untiring and diligent efforts on these lines that the commercial and agricultural conditions at Jolo have increased so rapidly in the last sixty days. The appointment should, and doubtless will, be gratifying to everyone interested in the future of Jolo and the entire province. His work shows what one man with the interest of the government at heart can do. A lawyer by profession, one of the finest horsemen in the Army, full of good common sense, he is well qualified to fill the new office to the satisfaction of the provincial government and to the people at large."

Speaking of Camp John Hay, Baguio, Island of Luzon, 171 miles from Manila, Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, 21st U.S. Inf., recently said: "Conditions at our post in the mountains are good the year round. There are about twenty-five officers and their families still living at the post, and they seem to be perfectly satisfied with the conditions up there, although it is raining most every afternoon. The tents, which have wooden floors and frames, are dry, and quite comfortable the year round. There are excellent tramps about the post, good hunting and horseback riding, and all of the roads in the city of Baguio have been macadamized. Many of the officers and ladies of the post have joined the Baguio County Club, which is near the post, by the payment of ten pesos per month, where there is the best golf course in the islands. We have a potato garden at the post which will probably be extended next year, and then we can supply enough of that vegetable for the entire command and the transients who go up there. There is an excellent ice plant and distilled water plant, which furnishes the post and also Baguio with ice and fine drinking water."

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received a cablegram from the Philippine government giving statistics for the fiscal year 1910 of articles exported from the islands to the United States which, to a limited extent, are admitted free of duty into this country. As was predicted by officers of the War Department when the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was under discussion, the islands did not export the full amount of cigars, sugar and tobacco permitted under the law to enter free of duty. The Payne-Aldrich law authorizes the free admission of 150,000,000 cigars, 300,000 gross tons of sugar and 1,300,000 pounds of tobacco. Only 86,513,691 cigars, or a little more than one-half of the total amount allowed free importation, were actually exported to this country. The actual amount of sugar exported from the islands was 104,951 gross tons, or about one-third of the authorized amount. Only 15,994 pounds of tobacco were sent to this country. Officers of the Insular Bureau do not expect the Philippine Islands to export the full

amount of cigars, sugar and tobacco allowed free entry under the Payne-Aldrich law for the next three or four years.

TO BOYS WHO WOULD JOIN THE NAVY.

An inland subscriber to the Christian Advocate, the father of a boy seventeen years of age, who is just out of high school and wants to join the U.S. Navy, wrote to ask whether there is "much chance for a boy to come out without being contaminated with the surroundings." He also asked whether the chaplain has much influence with the men. This letter, says the Advocate, "was referred to Chaplain David Howard Tribou, of East Maine Conference, now on shore duty at the U.S. Naval Home in Philadelphia, as the man of all men best qualified by experience and wisdom. He replied to our correspondent in a letter which is good reading for the fathers of any seventeen-year-old boys just out of the high school who are breaking home ties, whether they are enlisting in the Navy or buckling down to any sort of man's work. The letter is of such general application that we give it here, withholding nothing except the names:

You say you have a boy seventeen years old, graduated from the high school, who wants to join the Navy. Now that is good! That is the kind of boy we want—so far. The Navy offers more opportunities to such a boy than any other profession. Its doors are wide open—clear to the cabin of the admiral. If he has anything in him it will be impossible for him to hide it in the Navy, for the sharpest eyes are watching for just that kind of a boy.

But he must have certain qualifications. If he has never learned obedience he has a hard road. If discipline is irksome to him he will labor under tremendous disadvantages. If he does not come into the Navy to develop character and make himself a man, he probably will be pestering your life out of you to get his discharge, which, I may remark, by the way, is not an easy matter. If he is a "quitter," he had better "quit" before he begins!

The degree of "contamination" will depend entirely on his susceptibility to contamination. He would be subject to contamination in any college, and unless X— is an exception to all other human aggregations, he is probably subject to contamination there. If this son of yours is so thoroughly grounded in good principles that he could live among strangers in a town like X—, without parental restraint, and not suffer, you need not hesitate about the Navy. If he cannot be trusted to do right because it is right, he has much to learn, and I should not recommend the Navy for him.

I do not know what may be your opinion of "the boys who enlist," but my opinion is that, as a rule, they are far above the average. They are thrown on their own resources and responsibilities as to conduct and associates, and they generally find about the kind they prefer when they join. It will not do to depend too much on the influence of a chaplain, for there are very few chaplains in the Navy, but he will find good influences everywhere—and bad ones, too—which will he choose?

LONG VOYAGES OF SUBMARINES.

Further details concerning the long voyage of the U.S. submarines Pike, Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, and Grampus, Ensign J. P. Olding, from Mare Island, Cal., to San Diego, Cal., which we briefly noted in our last issue, received this week, give some interesting facts concerning the trip.

The two boats, the Pike being the flagboat, accompanied by the tug Fortune, tender, and the collier Justin, left Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco Bay, at 3:40 o'clock Friday morning, June 17, making the cruise of more than 550 miles to San Diego, Cal., in eleven days, including several days spent at Port Harford, Santa Barbara and San Pedro, where they stopped en route. The division left San Pedro at 6:30 o'clock Monday night, June 20. The Pike arrived at San Diego at 7:45 o'clock a.m. June 28, and the Grampus came up to the mooring at No. 2 wharf, on the Coronado side, an hour and a half later. The men on both vessels were pretty well tired out.

The trip down from San Pedro was uneventful, as was also the voyage from San Francisco to San Pedro, except at Port Harford, where rough weather was encountered and the flotilla was delayed four days. Three times the submarines attempted to put to sea, but the water was too rough and the weather too nasty to permit them to reach the open sea. Their safe arrival in port has demonstrated the seaworthiness of these craft, and their performance on their ocean trip will, it is claimed, raise materially the value and efficiency of the submarines in the eyes of naval officials.

The most gratifying feature of the coastwise voyage, as viewed by Lieutenant Crittenden, aside from the successful termination of the same, is the fact that the two submarines not only made the hundreds of miles night and day under their own power, but made the trip without the slightest accident or mishap to either man, officer or vessel.

Lieutenant Crittenden stated that the only other voyage of submarine boats in the history of the U.S. Navy, which in any way approaches the record established by the Pike and Grampus was made involuntarily last year by the Viper, Cuttlefish and Tarentula on the Atlantic coast. These boats are of the largest class of submarines in the Navy, all being more than twice as large and powerful as the craft now in San Diego Harbor. "Their cruise," he said, "was only 240 miles, less than half the distance covered by the Pike and Grampus on the way to this port, and was made under far more propitious weather conditions, more than one-third of the distance being through the protected waters of Chesapeake Bay."

Lieutenant Crittenden is commander of the flotilla. The Fortune is in charge of Mate G. Johnson. The supply ship Justin is in command of Captain Meriwether, a merchant officer. Midshipmen H. H. Johnstone and K. H. Donovan are aboard the Pike and the Grampus in the donor named.

The U.S. submarine boat Salmon, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, left Quincy, Mass., at 2 p.m. July 5 on her long endurance test to Bermuda and return. The Salmon carries a crew of twenty-one officers and men and is fully provisioned for the voyage. She went out under command of Capt. Hugo Momm, with Gregory C. Davison, late lieutenant commander, U.S.N., and an expert on explosives and ordnance and vice president of the Electric Boat Company, as navigator. Lieut. D. A. Weaver, U.S.N., also went on the trip to observe how the Salmon behaved. He will command the submarine when she goes into commission. Another naval officer aboard was Naval Constr. D. R. Battles. There were also four non-commissioned officers of the Navy aboard, who were sent for the purpose of watching how the experts of the Electric Boat Company handled the

machinery. These officers were Chief Mach. P. S. Flint and 1st Class Machs. T. W. Odell, N. B. Spencley and T. K. Murphy. In addition to these, there are thirteen other men recruited from the force of the Electric Boat Company, making a total of twenty-one men. The Salmon will be conveyed by the oceangoing tug Underwriter. She will run directly for Hamilton, Bermuda, and after replenishing her stores there will make the return trip. On the round trip she will log 1,600 miles. Her voyage will be watched with interest by naval men all over the world.

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL STATES.

On "The Management of Small States Which Are Unable to Manage Themselves," Theodore Roosevelt writes in the Outlook:

"A state like Switzerland or Holland differs only in size from the greatest of civilized nations, and in everything except size stands at least on a level with them. Such a state is absolutely competent to preserve order within its own bounds, to execute substantial justice and to secure the rights of foreigners. All that is necessary, therefore, is to guarantee it against aggression.

"There is no analogy at all with what occurs in a community unable to keep elementary order or to secure elementary justice within its own borders and unable or unwilling to do justice to foreign nations. The very worst thing from the standpoint of humanity which can happen to such a community may be to guarantee it against outside aggression.

"In the case of the Philippines there were just two things that we could do which would have been worse than leaving them under Spanish rule. One of these would have been to turn the islands adrift to manage themselves. The second would have been to try to manage them by a joint arrangement of various Powers. Any such arrangement in the case of as rich and valuable islands as the Philippines would very possibly have led to war between the great Powers. It would have certainly led to jealousy, bickerings and intrigue among them, would have held the islands back, would have prevented any development along the lines of progress and civilization and would have ensured an endless succession of devastating little civil wars.

"When all that is necessary as regards a small state is to protect it from external aggression then the great Powers can with advantage join to guarantee its integrity. When anything more is necessary to try to develop the people and civilization, to put down disorder, to stop civil war and secure justice, then a combination of Powers offers the worst possible way of securing the object sought to be achieved. Indeed, under such circumstances it is probably better for the state concerned to be under the control of a single Power, even though this Power has not high ideals, rather than under the control of three or four Powers which may possess high ideals, but which are put into such an impossible situation that they are certain to be riven asunder by jealousy, distrust and intrigue and to do damage rather than good to the people whom they are supposed to protect."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Capt. Albert Claves, U.S.N., aid to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been selected to command the battleship North Dakota, to succeed Capt. R. T. Mulligan, recently retired. The North Dakota is now at the Boston Navy Yard.

The run of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts from Hampton Roads, Va., to Plymouth, England, was very satisfactory as to steaming and economy in coal consumption. The Massachusetts burned on an average only fifty-two tons per day and made the 3,300 miles on about 730 tons. The Indiana used about 850 and the Iowa about 950 tons.

Another long distance wireless test is to be made by the scout cruisers Birmingham and Salem. It is planned to have the Birmingham start from Portland, Me., and steam as far as Porto Rico. The Salem will be off Cape Hatteras. Messages will be exchanged at various distances.

The Buffalo will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Guam and Manila early in August to transport stores and men to the Asiatic Station.

A final test, an endurance trial, of the Berger sub-surface torpedoboat, which lasted twelve hours, took place at Newport, R.I., July 2. The boat kept up a continuous speed of nine knots for the entire twelve hours. Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., and the other members of the Naval Inspection Board witnessed the trials, some of them aboard the boat itself and others following in the torpedoboat Morris. Rear Admiral Thomas and his party departed for Washington in the evening.

Construction of the new Marine Corps Barracks at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., began July 2. The new buildings will cost \$150,000, and adjoin the present barracks. They will give shelter to 1,000 men.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, accompanied by Rear Admiral Rodgers and Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., attended general muster and the reading of the Articles of War at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., July 2. The Secretary conferred service and good conduct medals upon the chief petty officers and appointments on the apprentice petty officers.

A ball was given to the officers of the U.S. ships Salem and Flusser at the Casino, on Campobello Island, N.B., July 5. A reception before the ball was held in the historic homestead of Admiral Owen, R.N., to whom the island of Campobello was granted by George IV.

A sane Fourth of July was celebrated on the U.S.S. Tacoma, Comdr. A. H. Davis, at Bristol, R.I., by a special dinner, as follows: Oyster soup, Spanish olives, sweet pickles, oysterettes; roast young turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, green peas, asparagus tips, cream sauce; plum pudding, wine sauce, mince pie, pumpkin pie; Swiss cheese; fruit, nuts, raisins, figs, mixed candy; Neapolitan ice cream; chocolate; cigars. P.A. Paymr. Jere Maupin is commissary officer, and Charles J. Lynn commissary steward.

Alexander Bias and T. L. Walker, two mess attendants on the U.S.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., rescued J. C. Lowery, who, while swimming near the ship, became exhausted and called for help. The two negroes plunged in with their clothing on and towed the drowning man to a boat. It was with difficulty that Lowery was resuscitated. They have received the commendation of Rear Admiral Nicholson, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The court-martial of Chief Yeoman Harris, U.S.N., attached to the cruiser Buffalo, at Mare Island, Cal., has been concluded, and the papers in the case have been forwarded to Washington by Capt. A. W. Dodd, U.S.N.,

president of the board. Harris was accused of being responsible for the loss of some stores from the ship.

The French submarine Vendemiaire, the ninth vessel of the Pluviose type, was launched at Cherbourg on July 7. The Naval Academy Practice Squadron arrived in Marseilles July 8.

We have received a copy of a new patriotic song, "The Stripes and the Stars: A Naval Battle Song," composed expressly for the men of the U.S. Navy by H. O. Hall, Washington, D.C. Through the courtesy of the Navy Department, copies of the song are now on board the battleships and armored cruisers, and many of the captains have instructed their bandmasters to adopt it to be played by the bands on board ship. The song was sung for the first time in public by "Sara" Simpson, a celebrated singer, at the recent congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The second verse and chorus of the song are as follows:

Remember Paul Jones and the Bon Homme Richard,
Tight lashed to the Scorpion, gun touching gun,
And how, with her ensign still waving defiance,
She only succumb'd when the battle was won.
While Jones, her brave Captain, and gallant survivors
Sail'd off on their prize with her panic-struck crew,
Thus winning a conflict ne'er read of in story,
But which, my brave lads, may be equal'd by you.

Chorus:

Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Star-Spangled Banner,
The flag of our Country, the home of the free;
Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Army and Navy,
And all our brave boys on the land and the sea.
Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Emblem of Freedom;
Hurrah, for "Old Glory," the friend of the world;
An angel in peace, she's a terror in battle,
The foe of oppression, wherever unfurl'd.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given in the complete table, published elsewhere in this issue:

Patapsco, sailed July 7 from Carney's Point, N.J., for Norfolk, Va.
Albatross, sailed July 4 from the navy yard, New York, for Providence, R.I.
Birmingham, sailed July 7 from Boston, Mass., for Provincetown, Mass.
Yorktown, sailed July 6 from Bellingham, Wash., for Portland, Ore., via Bremerton, Wash.
Montgomery, arrived July 6 at Newport, R.I.
Vulcan, arrived July 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, arrived July 7 at Boston, Mass.
Flusser, arrived July 5 at Bath, Me.
Salem, arrived July 6 at Provincetown, Mass.
Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Lawrence, sailed July 6 from Santa Cruz, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Whipple, Truxtun, Hull, and Stewart, sailed July 5 from Hingham, Wash., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Tacoma, sailed July 5 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Reid, arrived July 6 at Bath, Me.
Dubuque, sailed July 6 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.
Wilmington, sailed July 6 from Hong Kong, China, for Canton, China.
Mara, arrived July 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Caesar, arrived July 6 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Smith, Lamson, and Preston, sailed July 6 from Castine, Me., for New London, Conn.
Dixie, arrived July 7 at Boston, Mass.
Marcellus, arrived July 6 at Pensacola, Fla.
Helena, sailed July 6 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.
Paducah, arrived July 7 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.
South Dakota, sailed July 7 from Callao, Peru, for San Francisco, Cal.
New York, sailed July 7 from Aden, Arabia, for Colombo, Ceylon.
Amphitrite, sailed July 7 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Charleston, S.C.
Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, at Marseilles, France, July 8.
Smith, Lamson and Preston, arrived at New London July 7.
Whipple, Stewart, Truxtun and Hull, arrived at Mare Island July 7.
Birmingham, arrived at Provincetown July 7.
Yorktown, arrived at Bremerton July 7.
Wolverine, sailed from Lorain for Detroit July 8.

G.O. 68, JUNE 16, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

The List and Type of Vessels of the United States Navy, pages 603 to 607, inclusive, General Signal Book, U.S. Navy, will be corrected immediately upon receipt of this order as follows:

Page 603.

Opposite GQCJ, Arkansas, strike out "Monitor" and substitute "Battleship, first class."
Opposite the signal letters GQCM, insert "Ammen, Destroyer."

Page 604.

Opposite GQKP, strike out "Enterprise, Wooden vessel."
Opposite GQLK, strike out "Frolic, Converted yacht."
Opposite GQPS, strike out "Katahdin, Ram."
Opposite GQRK, insert "Locust, Tug."

Page 605.

Opposite GQTS, insert "Monaghan, Destroyer."
Opposite GQWB, strike out "Nevada" and substitute "Tonopah."
Opposite GQWL, strike out "Nexinacot, Tug."
Opposite GQWM, strike out "Nicholson, Torpedoboot."
Opposite GQWN, strike out "Nina, Tug."
Opposite GRBC, strike out "O'Brien, Torpedoboot" and substitute therefor "Paterson, Destroyer."
Opposite GRBM, insert "Ozark, Monitor."

Page 606.

Opposite GRMC, insert "Trippe, Destroyer."

Page 607.

Opposite GRMT, insert "Walke, Destroyer."

Opposite GRPT, insert "Wyoming, Battleship."

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 1.—Lieut. L. A. Cotten when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. J. Rodgers to duty Pennsylvania as assistant to the senior engineer officer.

Naval Constr. T. F. Ruhm detached duty works Moran Bros. Company, Seattle, Wash.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Naval Constr. H. A. Evans detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty works of the Moran Bros. Company, Seattle, Wash.

Chief Mach. A. D. Devine detached duty New Jersey; to duty U.S. fisheries steamer Albatross.

Mach. C. Crater detached duty U.S. fisheries steamer Albatross; to home and wait orders.

Mach. A. W. Bird detached duty Missouri; to home and wait orders.

JULY 2.—Commodore R. T. Mulligan, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1910, and detached duty command North Dakota; to home.

Commodore V. S. Nelson, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1910, and detached duty command Colorado; to home.

Commodore F. H. Sherman, retired, F. M. Bostwick, retired, and J. H. Sears, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1910.

Capt. W. P. White, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1910, and detached duty command North Dakota; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps when discharged treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., to home and wait orders.

Capt. A. A. Ackerman, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1910, and detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Capt. O. W. Koester, retired, F. C. Bowers, retired, T. F. Carter, retired, and G. R. Slocum, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Watson when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer detached duty as superintendent of compasses, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as inspector in charge of the 9th Lighthouse District, Chicago, Ill.

P. A. Engr. W. B. Day, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk F. E. Crossman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general inspector of the Pay Corps, U.S.N.

JULY 5.—Rear Admiral K. Niles detached duty as general inspector of ordnance for the Navy and continue other duties.

Capt. A. Glenes detached duty office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command North Dakota.

Capt. B. W. Hodges when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., granted sick leave one month.

Capt. F. C. Bowers, retired, detached duty works of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N.J.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Bostwick to home and wait orders.

Ensigns H. J. Knorr, J. W. Barnett, Jr., and D. C. Patterson detached duty Hartford; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection Navy rifle team.

Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie appointed a paymaster general in the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, from July 1, 1910.

Chief Bttn. J. Mahoney detached duty Celtic; to duty Connecticut.

Chief Bttn. W. Johnson detached duty Severn; to duty New Hampshire.

Bttn. F. Miller detached duty New Hampshire, and continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Bttn. P. H. Bierce detached duty Connecticut; to duty Celtic.

Paymr. Clerk H. Mack appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as fleet clerk, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on California.

Passed Asst. Surg. P. K. Jensen appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Minnesota.

Note.—Chief Engr. B. F. Wood, U.S.N., retired, died at Mount Vernon, N.Y., July 3, 1910. Comdr. J. P. McGuinness, U.S.N., retired, died at Vancouver, Wash., July 4, 1910.

JULY 6.—Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser, detached duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. H. Woodward detached duty Kansas; to duty connection fitting out Roe, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. H. C. Cocke detached duty Georgia; to duty Kansas.

Midshipman R. M. Jaeger when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted sick leave three months.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. Seaman to duty Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. H. Tebeau detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty U.S. fisheries steamer Albatross.

Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, retired, detached duty as senior member of the Board on Changes on the Atlantic Coast; to home.

Chief Bttn. J. Dowling detached duty Choctaw; to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Mach. B. B. Bowie detached duty Tonopah; to duty Buffalo.

Mach. F. T. Plenniken resignation as a machinist in the Navy, accepted, to take effect July 10, 1910.

JULY 7.—Commodore Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, retired, E. E. Wright, retired, E. B. Underwood, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30.

Commodore F. M. Bostwick, retired, detached duty yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb detached Washington; to duty Maryland as ordnance officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. Norris detached Washington, wait orders.

Midshipmen F. H. Kelley, Jr., G. L. Weyler, W. E. Brown to duty South Dakota.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; duty naval hospital, Mare Island.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Camerer detached naval hospital, Norfolk; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Bloodora detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 1.—Capt. W. C. Harilee from Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md., to Camp Perry, Ohio, July 30, 1910, and return, with detachment of 100 marines.

JULY 2.—Capt. T. E. Backstrom detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. J. N. Wright appointed a member of G.C.M. at the navy yard, New York.

Capt. R. S. Hooker granted leave from July 6 to Aug. 6, 1910.

First Lieut. F. C. McConnell detached American Legation Guard, Peking, China, to report in person to the major general, commandant.

First Lieut. A. M. Watson appointed A.A.Q.M. and acting assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., for duty with American Legation Guard, Peking, China, relieving 1st Lieut. F. C. McConnell.

First Lieut. H. W. Stone appointed a member of G.C.M. at navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Second Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., detached American Legation Guard, Peking, China, to report in person to the major general, commandant.

Second Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

JULY 5.—First Lieut. W. T. Hoadley detached marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., July 25, 1910, to Tokyo, Japan, for duty as Attaché to American Embassy to study the Japanese language.

JULY 6.—Capt. Logan Feland detached recruiting District of New York to Advanced Base School, naval station, New London, Conn., for duty as instructor.

First Lieut. A. A. Racicot, Jr., appointed a member of G.C.M., navy yard, New York, N.Y., vice Capt. Frank Halford, A.Q.M., relieved.

First Lieut. G. M. Kincaid suspended from promotion for one year from July 2, 1910.

JULY 7.—Col. P. C. Murphy, granted leave for two months and twenty-five days from and including July 15.

Major C. S. Hill detached marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, to Pacific Fleet, reporting on Aug. 7.

First Lieut. A. P. Crist leave thirty days from and including July 18.

Second Lieut. D. H. Morse leave revoked, from and including June 22, when able to travel, to Naval Medical School Hospital, for observation and treatment.

JULY 8.—Captains Macker Babb and F. L. Bradman, 1st Lieuts. W. O. Powers, Jr., S. W. Bogan, F. B. Garrett to Advanced Base School, New London.

S.O. 39, JUNE 27, 1910, U.S.M.C.

Publishes a list of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JULY 1.—First Lieut. L. T. Cutter granted five days' leave on account of sickness.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft detached from the Acushnet and ordered to the Woodbury.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. K. Spencer detached from the Woodbury and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross granted fourteen days' leave commencing July 2.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root ordered to Washington for temporary duty until Sept. 1; then to resume regular duties on the Gresham.

After drifting for half an hour on the night of July 5 in upper New York Bay, with a loose propeller, the sightseeing steam yacht Halcyon was taken in tow by the revenue cutter Calumet and taken to pier No. 3, East River, where the passengers went ashore. The yacht was then taken to the Erie Basin to have the propeller repaired.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. U. Berthoff. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. B. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. F. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. Y. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. On Alaskan cruise.

MOHAWK—1st Lieut. W. M. Munter. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaskan cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaskan cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinn. On Alaskan cruise.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Levis. Neath Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHIKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 5, 1910.

The Fourth was liberty day on the battleships at the yard, and nearly two thousand sailors were ashore. A team from the Minnesota played the Portsmouth Red Men and defeated them by the score of 10 to 2. The vessel's orchestra played in the afternoon and evening at the Eagles' stag social in Norfolk. The men of the Virginia played ball in the afternoon. The Louisiana's team played the Imperial Athletic Club at League Park, and came off with the little end of the score. On board ship there were half a dozen boxing bouts. All the battleships served fine dinners, and the South Carolina's menu is perhaps a fair sample of them all: Spanish olives, radishes, chow chow, roast Vermont turkey, sage dressing, giblet gravy, green corn on the cob, mashed potatoes, creamed string beans, sliced tomatoes, peaches, bananas, mince pie, ice cream, cake, cigars, coffee, cigarettes.

The Naval Young Men's Christian Association has been taxed to its full capacity during the past few days. Saturday and Sunday nights 500 men from the four battleships at the yard registered.

On Friday evening the junior officers of the U.S.S. South Carolina entertained at a dance on board; Mrs. Vaughan Woodward, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Mitchell, of Old Point, chaperoned. The officers on the U.S.S. Franklin on Wednesday gave a dinner for Miss Jessie Willis, of Philadelphia, who is a daughter of Capt. Albert B. Willis, U.S.N., who for some time was stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Nichols chaperoned, and the guests included Miss Mabel Hemingway, Misses Helen and Bessie Crosby, Frances Mayer, LaLuce Nichols, Lieutenant Bogan, Dr. Meigs, Dr. Jenkins, Paymasters Foxwell and Van Patten, Chaplain Charlton and Mr. John Waterman.

Capt. Thorton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Clinton entertained at dinner Tuesday on the Virginia for Mrs. Robert M. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Johns and Mr. Robert M. Hughes, Jr. Capt. and Mrs. James Parker entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Neal, Capt. and Mrs. Glennon, Dr. Hibbett, Mrs. Skelton, of Nashville, Miss Margaret Parker and Miss James Glennon. Thursday some of the midshipmen on board the Louisiana gave a luncheon for Mrs. I. Walke Truxtun, Miss Corine Herndon, Miss Nora Macon, Miss Carrie Kennedy and Miss Mary Wilcox.

Miss Carolista Sanford entertained at cards Tuesday evening at her home in the Botetourt. The junior officers of the Louisiana gave a dance on board ship Wednesday afternoon. The decorations were flags and bunting and music was furnished by the ship's band. The guests were received by Capt. A. G. Winterhalter and Mrs. James P. Parker and Mrs. McCandless. An informal tea was given on Thursday aboard the Delaware by the junior officers. Mrs. Stevenson chaperoned and the guests were Miss Margaret Parker, Misses Kate and Helen Du Bose, Miss Nancy Nash, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Mary Carrington Galt.

Mrs. Morgan Watt entertained Friday at luncheon. Covers were laid for Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Mrs. Stanford Moses, Miss Alice Hibbett, Mrs. Skelton, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Coloway, of Atlanta, Ga. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller entertained at supper Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, U.S.M.C. Others present were Mrs. Hendricks and Miss Hendricks, Miss Morris, and Mr. Swift Norris.

Mrs. George C. Pegram, the bride of Lieutenant Pegram, of the New York, has sailed for Manila to join her husband. Mrs. Pegram has been the guest of Mrs. John Marbury, the sister of Lieutenant Pegram, since the wedding. Mrs. Samuel W. Armistead and two sons, Messrs. Lindsay and Moss Armistead, left Monday for Chattanooga, N.Y., to spend the summer. Miss Carrie Morrison Galt is the guest of the Misses Cooper at their cottage at Willoughby Beach. Miss M. Robert Gatewood, who has been visiting his grandmother, left Monday to join his ship in New York. Lieutenant Treadwell, U.S.N., left Saturday for New York on leave. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller and sons left Friday to spend the summer at the Whitehurst Cottage, Willoughby Beach.

Miss Adeline of Washington, D.C., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner in Ghent. Miss Mary Meares Galt and Miss Annie Galt and Miss Mary Ware Galt, of Williamsburg, sailed from New York by the Caledonia for Glasgow, and will spend the summer in Europe. Ensign and Mrs. Ros-

coe Hyatt have taken apartments at the York. Mrs. Calloway, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Stanford Moses, in the navy yard. Mrs. Laird, who has been visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chadwick, on the U.S.S. Richmond, has returned to her home in Indianapolis. Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, of Annapolis, is the guest of Miss Helen Crosby. Miss Jessie Willis, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Mabel Hemingway. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyman Cotton, are at Virginia Beach for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Newby have gone to the mountains in Tennessee for ten days. Pay Dir. and Mrs. William W. Galt and family left Friday to spend the summer at their country home in Charlotte county. Mrs. Tench H. Tighman and little son, Tench, will leave to spend the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where they will be the guests of Mrs. and Miss Milligan.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge and Miss Marjorie Eldredge left Tuesday for Cockeysville, Md., to spend the summer. Mrs. William Crose, Misses Jeanette and Katherine Crose left Monday for Winchester, Va., for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Chamberlain left for New York Saturday. Miss Helen Hughes is the guest of friends in Greene Spring Valley, Md. Miss Hughes will go abroad later for the winter. Mrs. Hutchins, of Washington, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killane, Ghent, last week, en route to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Elsie Baxter, to Dr. George Rhodes, in Elizabeth City, N.C., which will occur Thursday.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 1, 1910.

Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans entertained a bridge party on Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. V. S. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Littlefield and Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold. Lieut. John Rodgers returned Tuesday from a trip to Alaska. Comdr. C. H. Hayes, of the Princeton, and Mrs. Hayes have taken a cottage in Bremerton. Surg. C. P. Bagg, of the Colorado, returned Thursday from a visit with Mrs. Bagg and the children at Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Ames and Paym. E. R. Wilson. Ensign R. C. Grady entertained at dinner on the Pennsylvania Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bortolotto, Miss Meigs, Paym. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Brown and the wardroom officers, and the wives of the ship. The wardroom officers of the Washington entertained at dinner on Friday for Paym. and Mrs. F. K. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. R. Morris, who are about to leave for the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw, of the Colorado, left Friday for a month's visit at their former home in Alabama.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bortolotto entertained at luncheon on Sunday for Judge and Mrs. Overfield and Miss Katherine Rodgers, of Seattle, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris and Miss Meigs. Miss Margaret Ames entertained at bridge on Monday, complimentary to Mrs. Tomb, wife of Lieutenant Tomb, of the Washington. Five tables were played. After the games the other ladies came in for tea.

Miss Meigs was the guest of Miss Katherine Rodgers at the Washington over Thursday, and joined a box party to see Henrietta Crossman at the Moore. Complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Paymaster Bright entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Morris left on the S.S. President for San Francisco Friday, en route to Goat Island. Lieutenant Morris's new station.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bortolotto gave a dinner on the Philadelphia Saturday for Capt. C. O. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Pond, Capt. and Mrs. V. S. Nelson, Comdr. C. S. Williams and Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson. Surg. and Mrs. Field entertained at dinner at their cottage in Bremerton on Friday for Miss Meigs, Miss Ames, Miss Rodgers, of Seattle, Ensign Robert Pannack and Midean, C. S. Gillette.

Paym. and Mrs. Ray Spear and Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans left Friday for the Skykomish River, near Scenic Hot Springs, on a fishing trip over the Fourth. Lieut. John Rodgers and Mrs. Cropper, of England, a guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, have gone to Mt. Rainier to join Capt. and Mrs. Cottman.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., July 6, 1910.

Teas were given to all the ladies of Fort Banks this week by Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart in honor of Mrs. Charles T. Harris, jr., who is visiting Mrs. Bartlett, of that post. Capt. Homer Grant entertained at dinner Wednesday on board the mine planter Schofield for Major and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, Cadet Oscar Gatchell and Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie; after dinner bridge was played. Miss Thornton, who has been the guest of Mrs. Jewell, of Fort Banks, for several weeks, returned to her home in New York on Wednesday.

Saturday, the last full day at camp for the 8th Infantry, M.V.M., at Framingham, was a strenuous one. A problem of wagon train protection occupied the regiment during the morning and involved many miles of marching in a temperature that was distressing. Drills were suspended during the afternoon and there were ball games between the 2d and 3d Battalions, won by the former, score of 4-3; and the 1st and 2d Battalions, won by the latter, 7-6. At Lincoln Park, Somerville, the command will go into camp, using shelter tents.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Jewell entertained at dinner, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Patterson, Miss Patterson and Mr. Wayne Patterson. On Saturday the Young Girls' Sewing Club were entertained with a patriotic luncheon. Those present were Misses Nelson, Siver, Margaret Davis, Gladys Gatchell, Mabel Gatchell and Gertrude Tenney. Miss Mabel Gatchell presented Mrs. Gillespie with a silver bonbon spoon, in behalf of the club.

An additional force of men was put to work Saturday on the battleship North Dakota at the Boston Navy Yard, in order to get her ready to sail on her "shake-down" trip by Aug. 1. A most extensive job "hanging fire" is on the battleship Illinois, which is being modernized at a cost of nearly one million. The work has been going on quietly for many months, but the boilers are not set up and the closing in work cannot be undertaken immediately. The Mayflower, Comdr. George W. Logan, left the yard Sunday for Beverly, where she will remain at the President's call.

On Friday evening Major and Mrs. William Chamberlain entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell and Capt. and Mrs. Frank Long. Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan L. Brett and Jimmy Brett arrived at Fort Revere on Friday, and were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Long at luncheon. Mr. Wade, of the Boston M.I.T., was the guest of Mr. Wayne Patterson last week.

Mrs. John Storck, of Fort Banks, entertained the ladies of that post with a fan-tan party on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Charles T. Harris, jr. Prizes were won by Mrs. Galt and Miss Mosby. Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Long, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Marie Long. The father and brother of Major R. U. Patterson are visiting at Fort Banks.

The tour of duty of the 8th Infantry, M.V.M., at Framingham, has demonstrated beyond question that the state military reservation, instead of being sold, as suggested by some officers, should be enlarged and the changes suggested by the adjutant general adopted. Colonel Sweetser has demonstrated that, used advantageously, the camp is all that can be asked for a camp of instruction. He has also shown that patrolling, scouting and maneuvering can be taught in the country about the field at a slight expense, as well as, if not better, than in any other locality in the commonwealth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the guests of their son, Lieut. W. P. Wilson, at Fort Revere. Mrs. Wilson has just returned from a trip in the Orient with a younger son. Mrs. J. W. Heard and daughters are spending the summer at Narragansett Pier. Miss Kelly and Miss Mary Kelly are the guests of Mrs. Newton at Fort Revere.

Tennis tournaments are the main topic and pleasure of the day at the navy yard, Lieutenant Stokes, U.S.M.C., winning the first one.

Some of the features of the parade in Boston on July 4 were the battalion of Coast Artillery, U.S.A.; company of marines;

battalion of sailors from the battleship Vermont, 9th Regiment, M.V.M.; Co. H, Brigade, M.V.M.; local camps of Spanish War Veterans and Sons of Veterans; regiment of Boston School Cadets; fifteen floats, representing events of American history; eleven floats, with figurants portraying the peace of all nations.

Col. Robert H. Patterson attended a dinner given in Boston this week by the Order of Cincinnati. Mrs. Brett, Miss Edith Brett and Mr. William Brett, of Cleveland, O., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan Brett, of Fort Revere. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Jones Horton left Fort Warren on Tuesday for Fort Slocum. Mrs. Thompson, of Fort Revere, is visiting in Wilmington, Conn.

On Monday a party from Fort Strong and Fort Revere and several of their friends drove to Hingham Center. A camp stove was set up on Jordan farm and dinner cooked out of doors. Those present were Major and Mrs. Gatchell, Mr. Oscar Gatchell, Misses Gladys and Mabel Gatchell, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Margaret Davis, William Davis, Wade Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long, Miss Marie Long, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton, Miss Kelly, Miss Mary Kelly, Ensigns Beardall and Thomas, Lieut. George Norton, Charlie and Sidney Long.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 5, 1910.

Monday evening Miss Jandt was hostess at a most enjoyable horseback ride, to Mallett's Bay. A delicious supper was served at Lieut. and Mrs. Müller's quarters. Her guests were Miss Graham, Lieutenant Colley, Miss Mencke, Lieutenant King, Mrs. Bowles, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Miss Curtiss, Lieutenant Oden, Miss Ryan, Lieutenant Wainwright, Lieutenant Graham and his mother, Mrs. Graham. Miss Permillia Curtiss, who was Major and Mrs. Wilson's guest, left the post Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards had as their dinner guests Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Godson, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo and Captain Luhn. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had as their guests at dinner Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Godson, Miss Mulford, Miss Dixon, Lieutenants Pope and Davis. Miss Mulford is Lieut. and Mrs. Godson's guest. Mrs. and Miss Graham, after a short visit with Lieutenant Graham, left for their home in Tennessee Tuesday. Mrs. Phillips is visiting in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson left Thursday for a short visit in Massachusetts. Miss Fersman, of Troy, N.Y., spent the week with Capt. and Mrs. Hay. Mrs. Eginton, mother of Mrs. Whitehead, left Tuesday for the South. Tom, eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. Hay is here preparing for the Coast Artillery examinations in July. Miss Dorrit Stevens and Miss Hart are the guests of Major and Mrs. Wilson.

The engagement of Miss Madeline Burgess, of Burlington, to Wren Hay, second son of Capt. and Mrs. Hay, and a recent graduate of the University of Vermont, has been announced. Captain Carson and family arrived Monday. Mrs. O'Hara arrived Saturday. Mrs. B. Rittenhouse and children from Fort Oglethorpe arrived Friday. There are a number of the wives of the members of the Cavalry team here now, to stay while the team is here. They are "camping out" and are Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Sturdevant, Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Hart and Lieutenant Van Deusen.

Mrs. Robert Bowles, daughter of Col. T. W. Jones, left Tuesday for an extended visit in California. Col. and Miss Gale were hosts at Sunday night supper for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Mencke, Miss Mulford, Miss Ryan, Miss Jandt, Miss Graham, Captains Paxton and Wallach, Lieutenants Colley, Oden, King, Adair, Wainwright, O'Donnell, Addis, Graham and Mr. Smalzeid.

On July 4 in the riding hall an exhibition of fancy riding was given for the German Singing Society. "The Schweizer Maennerchor Winkler" of New York, which was on a trip to Burlington. The men were well trained by Lieutenants Van Deusen and O'Donnell. The band played for the "stunts" and many visitors from Burlington also witnessed the exhibition. Saturday afternoon Mrs. and Miss Ryan entertained at a sewing party for Mesdames Cowan, Weeks, Bowman, Godson, Bowles, Boyd, Read, Müller, Misses Gale, Mulford, Anderson and Jandt.

FORT DADE NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., July 4, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke spent Sunday in Bradenton, the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Beck. Captain Clarke and family have moved into the cosy new captain's quarters adjoining the hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer and family, of Tampa, are the guests of Lieut. E. Elmer Bennett at Fort Dade.

After an informal hop at the gymnasium on Saturday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke served ice cream and cake at their quarters to the following guests: Captain Bart, Miss Bart, Miss Ainsley and Miss Battle, of the Pilot Station, Lieutenants Seybt, Pirie, Bennett and Dr. H. H. Bennett, of Fort Dade. Little Miss Katharine Warner and little Master Harry Warner, of the Pilot Station, had lunch with the Clarke children at Fort Dade on Saturday.

A sad death occurring at Fort Dade on Saturday, June 25, was that of Mrs. Annie Cain, wife of Corporal Cain, of 162d Co. C.A.C. Mrs. Cain was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell of Key West, and came to Fort Dade with her husband when the 162d Co. was sent here after the destruction of Key West Barracks by the storm.

A number of the enlisted men went to Bradenton on the launch Shippo Monday evening to attend a meeting of the Odd Fellows lodge. The Fort Dade baseball team played a game of eleven innings with St. Petersburg on Tuesday at Fort Dade, winning by a score of 4-5. The teams met again on Thursday, the game being called after the eleventh inning with a tie score, 7 to 7.

The members of the Fort Dade band have received fine new instruments, which they purchased at their own expense, from the Carl Fischer Company. Under the able instruction of Prof. Joseph Cocca the band is fast getting in shape to be a source of great pride to both their instructor and the residents of Fort Dade.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 6, 1910.

Captain Newbill, who has been acting adjutant since the departure of the troops for Gettysburg, left last week for the purpose of finding a range suitable for Artillery use. Mrs. Shepherd and child returned Friday from Hampton, Va. Miss Brander, accompanied by Miss Hess, of Richmond, returned last Thursday and is visiting her brother, Chaplain Brander, 15th Cav. Mr. and Mrs. Rigney, parents of Mrs. W. W. Whitacre, are visiting their daughter.

Mrs. Wilson, sister of Lieutenant Tate, left on Monday with her two sons for her home in Texarkana, Texas. Miss Margaret and Miss Katherine Treat, daughters of Lieutenant Colonel Treat, who is attending the War College, have left the post for visits with friends in Virginia. Lieut. and Mrs. David C. Seagrave have arrived and are the guests of Mrs. Barnhardt, pending the arrival of their household goods. Mrs. Barnhardt, mother of Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., who has been here for several weeks, has returned to her home. Miss Young, sister of Mrs. Horn, has left for New York.

Miss Tate, sister of Lieutenant Tate, has been quite sick for several days. Mr. Swan, son of Mr. Swan, of the depot Q.M. department, is being congratulated on having passed his examination and having received his commission in the Coast Artillery. He will report at Fort Monroe on the 15th. Captain Horn recently won a fine silver cup in the golf tournament. Mrs. Childers, aunt of Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee,

jr., and her guest for a few days, has returned to her home. Mrs. Bielly, aunt of Captain Lindsey, has been quite sick for several days, but is now convalescent. Lieutenant Chaffee spent Sunday at the post, returning Monday to Gettysburg.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., July 5, 1910.

The 154th, 23d, 24th, 1st and 90th Companies, C.A.C., left Fort McKinley in special boats at nine a.m., July 4, for Portland, where they took part in the parade. Capt. E. D'A. Pearce commanded the battalion, which was accompanied by the band.

Lieut. Jacob Frank has as his guests for the summer his sisters, the Misses Beattie and Rachel Frank, and his brother, Abraham Frank. Lieutenant Frank is occupying his old quarters, No. 8 B. Mrs. H. T. Clark has returned from East Hampton, Conn., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Muirgrave has gone to Boston to join Lieutenant Muirgrave on a five days' leave. He is returning from Fort Monroe, where he took promotion examinations. Lieut. P. S. Gage has been entertaining for the past week his brother, Mr. William Henry Gage, of Detroit, Mich. Mr. G. W. Clark and Mr. Kebo, of Lowell, Mass., visited Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Clark on July 4.

Mr. W. W. Reed returned Sunday, after ten days with the Massachusetts Militia. Mr. Edward Steers, who has been taking the entrance examinations of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, returned Sunday. Mrs. Barrette and Miss Bidde spent two days in Boston. Master John Eliot is quarantined because of whooping cough.

The Sunday baseball game with Lewiston was very one-sided, score 4-0, in favor of the post team. Willis pitched, striking out eighteen men in succession.

The annual service mine practice was held by the 37th and 154th (Mine) Companies on June 29, under the direction of Capt. E. D'A. Pearce and Lieut. R. L. Avery. Three mines exploded completely demolished three targets, and as the mines previously tested out perfectly, the figure of merit for the practice is 100 per cent.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 2, 1910.

Colonel Davis left yesterday for Omaha to consult with General Smith in regard to the camp of instruction at which he is to be chief umpire. He will go directly to the camp from Omaha, and Major Howell will take the regiment to maneuvers.

There was a very pretty wedding in the post last week when James O. Huff, formerly a private in Company E, and Miss Myrtle McIntyre were married. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Axton in the post hall, and nearly all the officers and ladies were present, and all of the members of Mr. Huff's old organization.

Misses Matilda and Anna Axton leave this week for Salt Lake City, where they will spend the summer.

Everything is bustle and preparation for the maneuvers. The regiment goes to camp by rail and will make the two hundred mile practice march on the return trip.

Capt. and Mrs. Hageman and Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson motored to Buffalo last Sunday. Lieutenant Alfente will be post commander during the absence of the regiment. Lieutenant Lonergan has taken over the responsibilities of commissary, post treasurer and post exchange officer. The chaplain preaches at the Methodist church in Sheridan tomorrow morning. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearce will give another of his popular illustrated travelogues in the post.

Captain Herron and Lieutenant Pearce received the hearty congratulations upon having qualified as expert riflemen. They were the only ones in the post who did qualify.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York City, July 6, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe returned last week from Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. Howe accompanied him from Washington, where she had been visiting their son, Lieutenant Howe, U.S.N. Quite an exodus was made from the Island for short outings over the Fourth. There was a large party on the docks to see the fine display of fireworks at the Battery and Brooklyn.

The 113th Co., C.A.C., Lieutenant De Sombre, return this week to Fort Hancock, being relieved by the 114th Co., Capt. M. G. Spinks, Fort Totten. The 12th Band, C.A.C., will arrive with them for a tour of duty. The 29th Inf. Band is absent with the regiment on practice marches and maneuvers. Captain Brooks, recently on one of the mine planters, is now on duty as master of the ferry steamer General Otis. Captain Loring remains here as master of the General Hancock, now in drydock undergoing a thorough overhauling.

Mr. Harry J. De Yarmett, head of the Trade Schools, Hampton Institute, Va., and wife, who were the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley for several days, have gone to Asbury Park, N.J.

A minstrel show was given in Castle Williams on July 4 by home talent, that was fully enjoyed by the large audience. There were songs, jokes, dances, music by the Castle band, sketches by the Marceline twins; the Castle quartet proved a decided feature, and the monolog fine. The show continued over two hours.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., July 6, 1910.

A large party of officers and their families attended the Yale-Harvard race at New London last Thursday on the steamer General Greene. Many of the officers of the National Guards of Connecticut and New York were in the party, and all had a very enjoyable time.

Work on the new power plant was started last week, but it is not probable that the plant will be in operation before next summer. Work on the new barracks and officers' quarters is progressing on account of the difficulty of getting workmen to come over to the island and stay.

All the companies are now getting ready for the first target practice. They also look forward to going into camp with the National Guard with a great deal of pleasure. The 43d Company is arranging a big camp fire to be given the second evening in camp, and expects to give several new stunts in the entertainment.

The 100th and 125th Companies are now tied in the race for the pennant of the post league. Many fishing parties were out last Saturday in pursuit of blackfish. Some brought in large strings.

Lieut. A. J. Stuart arrived here to-day with his bride. He will be at home in the quarters lately occupied by the mess. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Q. Gray.

FORT MOTT NOTES.

Fort Mott, Salem, N.J., July 7, 1910.

Captain Martindale is now in command of this post, also the District of the Delaware.

The 138th Co., C.A.C., Lieut. Eugene Reybold commanding, have left here for Fort Mansfield, R.I., for target practice.

Lieut. M. J. Hickok has returned from a month's leave, which he pleasantly passed in Oklahoma. Many of the wives and children of the enlisted personnel of this post have completed their typhoid vaccination work.

The 42d Co. of this post proudly hold the record for typhoid vaccination work—the 138th Company, with a strength of 109 men, have all but one man inoculated. The 42d Company, with a similar strength, have all the members vaccinated but one. All of the men willingly and cheerfully volunteered for this work.

Lieutenant Ashbridge, of Fort Du Pont, was the guest of Dr. MacDodd on Monday.

The 42d Company baseball team leads in the district league to date.

GETTYSBURG MANEUVER CAMP.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 7, 1910.

The big camp here has settled down to its routine work. The weather has remained cloudy and excessively warm, but there has been no rain to make muddy fields, and with the crops about 75 per cent. gathered in there is plenty of maneuvering ground without fear of excessive claims for damages.

The staff was surprised and sorry to learn of the sudden departure of Major Henry D. Todd, jr., ordered to Manila by the Aug. 5 transport. Major Todd was camp adjutant, and has been succeeded by Capt. C. C. Carter, C.A.C., originally his assistant.

Maryland and Virginia both have a full quota of war correspondents here, and the Associated Press is also represented.

Friends of the state regiments turned out in force on July 3 and 4 to visit them.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived Saturday, and is stopping at headquarters. Gen. Henry M. Warfield, Adj. Gen., state of Maryland, has also arrived, accompanied by Quartermaster General Randolph of the state, who is vice-president of the B. & O. R.R.

The 1st Maryland is commanded by Col. C. A. Little; the 5th by Lieut. Col. Louis M. Rawlins, the colonel, C. Baker Clothworthy, of Baltimore, being on sick leave. A separate brigade has been formed of the 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments, and 1st Battalion, Field Art., Virginia Militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. C. Vaughn, jr. The crack Virginians, the Richmond Blues, owing to lack of funds, were unable to come. Virginia is commanded by Col. C. J. Perry; 2d by Col. Robert F. Leddy, and 4th by Col. Thomas J. Nottingham; Major T. M. Wortham commands the 1st Battalion, Virginia Field Art.

All the troops for the first period of instruction, July 1 to 10, were settled in camp by 9 p.m., July 1, and the 2d and 3d were taken up by tactical rides and walks and discussions over the coming problems. General Wetherpoon has stated that it is not the intention to test the staying qualities of the troops and the condition of their feet by tiresome marches and maneuvers so much as it is to get as much snappy, interesting work out of them as possible. The maneuver area covers in the neighborhood of 20,000 acres. The plan is to change the terrain as much as possible to meet all possible service conditions, but without long, tiresome marches. The commanding general seems pleased with the spirit and discipline of the troops from the states, and both officers and men seem willing and anxious to learn. In a conversation with the staff officers of the 5th Maryland, Major Washington Bowie and others were warm in their expression of a wish to co-operate in every way possible with the Regulars. The 5th saw service in 1899, at Tampa, Chickamauga and Huntville. There still seems to be a lack of training for guard duty among some of the state militia. Its importance seems to be overlooked, for some reason.

The camp itself is well situated. There has been no sickness, the only casualty being a Hospital Corps ambulance mule, which passed quietly away Saturday night. The Hospital Corps men claim he died of broken heart, as the camp was too healthy to give him a chance to show what he could do.

General Oliver seems much impressed with the camp site, and is said to be in favor of its selection as a permanent camp for the troops of the adjacent states—aside from the question of cost. The camp is about a mile and a half from Gettysburg, in the heart of a ridge, has an excellent water supply and seems admirably suited for the purpose. The ground has all been under cultivation, and is rather rough for foot soldiers, but it is believed to be an improvement over the sand at Pine Camp.

Major P. C. Stevens, paymaster, arrived Saturday. Chaplain Aldred A. Pruden, 2d Inf., is about the busiest man in camp. He has erected a large tent, equipped with writing tables, games, etc., and the troops on Sunday were crowded by the men of both the Regular and Militia establishments.

On the 4th of July the whole command was reviewed by General Wetherpoon, and the review was also witnessed by General Oliver, Generals Warfield and Randolph, of Maryland, and thousands of visitors from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The weather was perfect, and the troops made an excellent showing. Beyond this, the day was observed as a holiday, with the usual evening parade closing a safe and same celebration.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is for a few days in Gettysburg, on a visit to his son; Lieut. Sherman Miles, commanding Battery F, 3d Art., was also present at the review. The General was painfully injured about four days ago by being thrown from a spirited horse in Potomac Park, but has fully recovered and shows no sign of the accident.

The parade started in the following order: 2d U.S. Inf., 29th U.S. Inf., 1st Battalion Engr. (Cos. A and D); Virginia Brigade, 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments and Battalion Field Art.; 1st and 5th Maryland; Co. C, Hosp. Corps (Regulars); Co. A, Hosp. Corps (Militia); 3d Field Art. (2d Battalion, Batteries E and G); 15th Cav.; Troop A, Maryland Cav.; total strength, 287 officers and 4,105 men.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, is here with the 5th Maryland from Baltimore, and expresses himself as pleased with the camp.

A series of entertainments and lectures were held in the library tent of the 2d Infantry, on July 4 an interesting lecture on "Stonewall Jackson," by Chaplain James P. Smith, Va. Artillery; concert by 2d Inf. Band on the 5th; illustrated lecture on the City of Rome by Chaplain A. A. Pruden, 2d Inf., followed by a phonographic concert, on the 7th.

July 4 was a most interesting day at the camp at Gettysburg, which is located on historical ground, known as "Old Hagerstown," where the wounded were cared for after the battle, just forty-seven years ago. The day opened with a grand review of all the troops, Regulars and Militia, under the efficient command of General Wetherpoon. Among the distinguished guests who witnessed the event were Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his daughter, Mrs. Sherman Miles, Major Parker W. West, Mrs. Waddy Wood, Captain Tracey and others.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, CHICAGO.

Camp Dickinson, Grant Park, Ill., July 5, 1910.

The Chicago Military Tournament of 1910 was officially opened when Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., assembled the officers at brigade headquarters for a conference. The General stated that every officer and enlisted man should consider himself a student of military technique, and that the art of modern warfare was being demonstrated in the tournament and developed for the better protection of the people.

Sunday morning divine services were held by Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 5th Field Art., and Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf. In the afternoon services were held by Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf.

Monday morning the entire command participated in the July Fourth parade through the main streets of Chicago. Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., was in command of the division of regular troops, with Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf., Capt. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths, 27th Inf., on his staff.

After the parade the tournament performances began in the big arena, with nearly one hundred thousand persons in the audience.

The events in the arena were interesting and fast. Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., superintended the numbers on the program and got the different organizations in position on scheduled time.

The 27th Infantry had the honor of opening the Military tournament with a music drill in charge of Major Walter H. Chatfield, U.S.A. Numerous intricate and ornamental figures were accurately and quickly executed by this well-drilled command. The novel exhibition of troops performing complicated

figures to music and without commands pleased the large audience.

The 2d Battalion of the 27th Infantry introduced the spectators to the first sham battle of the tournament in command of Major Benjamin C. Moore, U.S.A. The scene showed the command in shelter halves for the night. An attacking party formed a few shots in the distance and in a few moments the command was in action for the battle. A very realistic advance on the walls of a fort is made. The firing gets heavier as the line advances. Then the walls are scaled, and when about half of the command is over the color sergeants mount the walls and wave the flags while the audience cheers. Gradually the entire command scales the walls, and the battle continues inside the fort until the fort is taken. The apparent dead and wounded are cared for as in a real engagement. Chicago never saw anything like it before, and Chicagoans like the Army all the better for it.

The 3d Battalion of the 27th Infantry, in command of Major Edgar W. Howe, U.S.A., acted in the capacity of ushers for the arena.

The 10th Infantry, in command of Col. Henry A. Greene, performed work of a similar character to entertain the hundred thousand persons attending the evening performance.

Major McDonald's squadron of the 15th Cavalry demonstrated the possibilities of the United States Cavalryman when trained in the science of modern warfare. Captain McNamee's black horse troop pleased the audience with its wonderful work in the saddle events and in bareback riding. The school of the trooper, illustrated by a squadron of the 6th Cavalry, was also good. Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, showed how quickly the construction and destruction of a trestle bridge could be accomplished. Battery F, 5th Field Artillery, executed several complicated figures. The figure representing the hub, spokes and rim of a wheel was exceedingly well done.

Co. A, Hospital Corps, was on the field with ambulances and litters to show how the wounded are cared for. Co. A, Signal Corps, put up the wireless system in a few minutes, much to the amazement of the audience.

A very handsome illustrated program, of some 100 pages, was issued in connection with the U.S. Army tournament at Chicago, Ill., July 4 to 14, under command of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. The program is instructive as well as entertaining. It contains 100 pictures showing the varied phases of military life in war and in peace. The functions of the various arms of the Service, and the military departments were described, and airships, aeroplanes and machine guns are among the many subjects treated upon. An account of the tournament appears elsewhere in this issue.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 6, 1910.

Fourth of July for the cadets began with reveille an hour earlier than usual, and the full band assisted at the opening formation, instead of the drum and fife corps of every-day camp life. The usual informal exercises, broom parade, etc., were carried out. At 10:30 the battalion marched to the time-honored location in front of the library, where the exercises of the day were held. Upon the platform were the acting chaplain, Rev. Duncan Brown, of New York city; Cadet Adjutant Bowley and Cadet Edwin N. Hardy, reader and orator of the day, respectively. The chaplain opened the exercises with the beautiful prayer first used by ex-Chaplain Herbert Shipman on a similar occasion, and always since that time finding place in the exercises of the Fourth. The Declaration of Independence was read, clearly and distinctly, by Cadet Bowley. Cadet Hardy, in the encomium of our nation with which his oration opened, paid a glowing tribute to the ex-President, to the great men of the country's history, and to the American woman, wife and mother of patriots. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung by the audience. The evening parade was witnessed by a record breaking crowd.

The guests at the hop in the evening were received by Mrs. Jones. Among the number were the Misses Allen, Clark, Surles, Snyder, Carleton, Griffin, Hancock, Buckwalter, Parra, Kramer, Vogel, Rice, Curtis, MacMurray, Dubois, Walker, Larned, Gann and very many more. Mrs. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Louis A. Craig, Mrs. Edward Weeks, were a few among guests' relatives present, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Braden, cadets of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Braden, at Highland Falls. Miss Carleton is a guest of Mrs. Glassford; Miss Katherine Allen is visiting Mrs. Lunwoody; Miss Snyder, with her son, Lieut. Paul A. Larned, at Plattsburgh Barracks of Mrs. Zell; Miss Fina is visiting Mrs. Morrow; Mrs. Stockton is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Scott; Gen. Mrs. and Miss McKibbin are guests of Col. and Mrs. Sibley.

The polo team from Fort Ethan Allen is expected on Saturday to try conclusions with the officers' team. Mrs. and Miss Upson are guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Colonel Echols sailed for Europe a few days ago. His sister, Mrs. Spragins, whose son is a member of the third class, with her son and daughter, will spend the summer at the post. Mrs. Larned expects to start this week for a visit with her son, Lieut. Paul A. Larned, at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

The Fourth of July hop card was in the shape of a figure 4. The color bearer stands at the right, bearing the colors. The colors of yellow and standard are beautifully reproduced. In the foreground the river and the mills are to be seen.

Above the Battle Monument a flying machine denotes the spirit of the day. The year appears in letters of gold, above the clouds, as though evolved from the smoke of a mortar. The crest of the Academy and shield are also to be seen. In gilt lettering are the words "Fourth of July Hop," with the initials "U.S.M.A." below.

A very sad accident occurred on Wednesday. Martin Maher, son of Joseph Maher, of the Army Service Detachment, driver of the electric bus at the post, went in swimming with a number of other boys, and plunging into the cold water received a heart shock from which he never recovered. Two officers who were present dragged the boy from the water, still breathing, but died shortly afterward. The child was about eleven years old.

Capt. Lloyd L. Sims, Med. Corps, assistant surgeon at the post since Jan. 25, 1906, was relieved on July 1. With the exception of a six months' detail at Fort Monroe, he has served here continuously. His conscientious performance of his arduous duties, professional skill and sympathetic interest in his work have endeared him to patients of all sorts and conditions.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 7, 1910.

Prof. W. O. Stevens, of the Department of English, has sailed on the North German Lloyd steamer Rheims for Bremen to spend the summer in Germany. Prof. Gilbert P. Coleman, of the Department of English, sails from New York next Saturday on the Anchor Line steamer Caledonia for Glasgow, to spend the summer on a tour of Great Britain and the Continent.

Mrs. C. B. Brittain, wife of Commander Brittain, U.S.N., is spending the summer with her parents at Richmond, Ky., while her husband is on the summer cruise.

Two more youths who took the April examination for the Academy were sworn in Friday, William Fred Raehl, Wash., and Graham Trippie, Texas. Zina Blaine Huffman, Ill., sworn in Thursday, has the distinction of being the first who took the June mental last week to become a midshipman, it having been necessary to give him a special physical test that he might enter under the maximum age law requirement.

Albert J. Berry, jr., D.C., and James D. Black, Ohio, were admitted as midshipmen July 6.

The following candidates were admitted July 7, the first of those taking the June examinations, save one hurried up on account of the late limit: Warren W. Bailey, D.C.; Edwin Ellsberg, Colo.; Robert A. Dyer, N.Y.; Richard L. Connelly, Ill.; Thomas T. Bower, Pa.

The Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, the First Division of the Submarine Fleet, returned here on Saturday from the

mouth of Patuxent River, Chesapeake Bay, where they had spent three days in very successful torpedo practice.

Mrs. Gove, wife of Capt. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., who is ill with typhoid fever at the Sarah Leigh Hospital, in Ghent, Norfolk, Va., is slowly recovering. While coming down Maryland avenue on July 4, the automobile of Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtzbaugh was run into by a car of the W. B. & A. R.R. The automobile was injured to the extent of \$200. Commander Wurtzbaugh was not hurt.

The family of Capt. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., are spending the summer at the Gardner House, Newport, R.I. Prof. Theodore Woolsey Johnson, of the Naval Academy, and family have been visiting relatives in the South. Instructor W. J. King and wife are at Good Hope, O.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 2, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hoyle for several days. The General was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, who was the guest of Colonel Hunter. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Morton are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Spring, wife of Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., 7th Cav. Lieut. Duncan Elliott will spend most of his twenty-five-day leave in New York city.

The Tuesday Euchre Club met at Mrs. Hoyle's, and prizes were won by Mrs. Birnie and Mrs. Sparks. At the Bridge Club meeting at Colonel Kendall's prizes were won by Col. and Mrs. Hoyle.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ward entertained with a dinner Tuesday, in honor of General Smith, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. W. M. Whitman and Miss Helen Nicholson. Major Cameron took the officers of the Mounted Service School on a trip to the Manhattan Agricultural College, where they were cordially received.

Mrs. Shannon gave a surprise "hearts" party and linen shower in honor of her sister, Miss Margaret Hoyle, who is to be married in September. The gifts were numerous and the prizes for hearts were won by Miss Esther McMahon, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Lee. Major and Mrs. Haynes gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Col. and Mrs. Kendall and Major Cameron, while Mrs. W. J. Kendrick also entertained with a dinner. At Lieut. E. McT. Pennell's 1906 dinner his guests were Lieutenants Parker, Hoyle, Sands, Smith, Quakemeyer and Olmstead, all classmates. Lieut. and Mrs. Danford also entertained with a dinner the same evening, Thursday, when among their guests were Major Cameron, Lieutenant Churchill and Captain Hennessy.

Major and Mrs. Nicholson have as their guests Miss Woods and Miss Barton, of Kansas City. Saturday there was a regular post hop, with supper served during the intermission. Major Cameron has as his guest Captain Hennessy. Lieutenant Churchill is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre and Lieutenant Greble are the guests of the Artillery bachelors in Artillery Hall. Among recent dinners were those given by Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. McMahon and Major and Mrs. Haynes.

Saturday afternoon there was a baseball game between the 7th Cavalry and the 6th Field Artillery at the League Park. The Artillery won, 10 to 0; their catcher and pitcher, both of Battery B, did fine work; also Kelly and McKenzie played a fine game.

Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook have as their guests Miss Tucker, of Idaho.

The handicap polo tournament at Fort Riley opened July 21; following are the games played, with handicap in parentheses: 1st team 7th Cav. (3) vs. 1st team 6th Art. (5); 2nd team 7th Cav. (5) vs. 2nd team 6th Art. (5); 3rd team 7th Cav. (7) vs. 3rd team 6th Art. (7); 4th team 7th Cav. (9) vs. 4th team 6th Art. (9); 5th team 7th Cav. (11) vs. 5th team 6th Art. (11); 6th team 7th Cav. (13) vs. 6th team 6th Art. (13); 7th team 7th Cav. (15) vs. 7th team 6th Art. (15); 8th team 7th Cav. (17) vs. 8th team 6th Art. (17); 9th team 7th Cav. (19) vs. 9th team 6th Art. (19); 10th team 7th Cav. (21) vs. 10th team 6th Art. (21); 11th team 7th Cav. (23) vs. 11th team 6th Art. (23); 12th team 7th Cav. (25) vs. 12th team 6th Art. (25); 13th team 7th Cav. (27) vs. 13th team 6th Art. (27); 14th team 7th Cav. (29) vs. 14th team 6th Art. (29); 15th team 7th Cav. (31) vs. 15th team 6th Art. (31); 16th team 7th Cav. (33) vs. 16th team 6th Art. (33); 17th team 7th Cav. (35) vs. 17th team 6th Art. (35); 18th team 7th Cav. (37) vs. 18th team 6th Art. (37); 19th team 7th Cav. (39) vs. 19th team 6th Art. (39); 20th team 7th Cav. (41) vs. 20th team 6th Art. (41); 21st team 7th Cav. (43) vs. 21st team 6th Art. (43); 22nd team 7th Cav. (45) vs. 22nd team 6th Art. (45); 23rd team 7th Cav. (47) vs. 23rd team 6th Art. (47); 24th team 7th Cav. (49) vs. 24th team 6th Art. (49); 25th team 7th Cav. (51) vs. 25th team 6th Art. (51); 26th team 7th Cav. (53) vs. 26th team 6th Art. (53); 27th team 7th Cav. (55) vs. 27th team 6th Art. (55); 28th team 7th Cav. (57) vs. 28th team 6th Art. (57); 29th team 7th Cav. (59) vs. 29th team 6th Art. (59); 30th team 7th Cav. (61) vs. 30th team 6th Art. (61); 31st team 7th Cav. (63) vs. 31st team 6th Art. (63); 32nd team 7th Cav. (65) vs. 32nd team 6th Art. (65); 33rd team 7th Cav. (67) vs. 33rd team 6th Art. (67); 34th team 7th Cav. (69) vs. 34th team 6th Art. (69); 35th team 7th Cav. (71) vs. 35th team 6th Art. (71); 36th team 7th Cav. (73) vs. 36th team 6th Art. (73); 37th team 7th Cav. (75) vs. 37th team 6th Art. (75); 38th team 7th Cav. (77) vs. 38th team 6th Art. (77); 39th team 7th Cav. (79) vs. 39th team 6th Art. (79); 40th team 7th Cav. (81) vs. 40th team 6th Art. (81); 41st team 7th Cav. (83) vs. 41st team 6th Art. (83); 42nd team 7th Cav. (85) vs. 42nd team 6th Art. (85); 43rd team 7th Cav. (87) vs. 43rd team 6th Art. (87); 44th team 7th Cav. (89) vs. 44th team 6th Art. (89); 45th team 7th Cav. (91) vs. 45th team 6th Art. (91); 46th team 7th Cav. (93) vs. 46th team 6th Art. (93); 47th team 7th Cav. (95) vs. 47th team 6th Art. (95); 48th team 7th Cav. (97) vs. 48th team 6th Art. (97); 49th team 7th Cav. (99) vs. 49th team 6th Art. (99); 50th team 7th Cav. (101) vs. 50th team 6th Art. (101); 51st team 7th Cav. (103) vs. 51st team 6th Art. (103); 52nd team 7th Cav. (105) vs. 52nd team 6th Art. (105); 53rd team 7th Cav. (107) vs. 53rd team 6th Art. (107); 54th team 7th Cav. (109) vs. 54th team 6th Art. 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the post being present. Thursday night Mrs. Herr had as her guests to dinner Lieutenants Greble and Chapman.

The school officers and ladies of Carr Hall gave an informal party to all the members of the school. Col. and Mrs. Hunter entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Major Haynes. Wednesday evening the student officers of Arnold Hall gave a dinner for fourteen; the Cavalry band furnished the music.

The Misses Fuller are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman. Lieut. and Mrs. Danford had as their dinner guests this week Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. There was a delightful dance given by Gen. and Mrs. Ward at their quarters Wednesday, the Cavalry orchestra playing. Miss McOrackin is the guest of Mrs. Beverly A. Browne. Lieut. and Mrs. Browne gave a dinner in her honor Friday, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Miss McMahon and Lieutenants Sands and Rumbough.

Capt. and Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Schenk, mother of Mrs. Birnie, left Thursday for California, to spend the summer. Captain Williams, 7th Cav., has as his guest his father, from Illinois. Captain Williams has recently announced his engagement to Miss Jones, of Norfolk, Va.; the wedding will take place in November. Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson gave a dance Friday, at their quarters, for the young people of the post.

Saturday there was a baseball game between Battery B, 6th F. A., and the 7th Cav. regimental team, when the 7th was beaten 7 to 3.

Saturday there was a large hop in the Cavalry Administration Building.

Mrs. Carter, 6th Cav., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hunter, 7th Cav.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 1, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene gave an informal reception on Friday afternoon to the Governor of Indiana and Mrs. Marshall. The Governor was met by Colonel Greene and staff, regimental band and a battalion of the 10th Infantry, Major Robert O. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., commanding. The regimental band rendered an excellent concert during the reception, after which Governor Marshall and his staff, Col. H. A. Greene and staff visited the camp of the National Guard as their guests for dinner. Mrs. Greene had as her guests for dinner Mrs. Marshall and several ladies of the post.

Major William Weigel, 2d Inf., from Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived Saturday to take command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment, which is conducting its target practice on the new range. Mrs. Eames, wife of Capt. H. E. Eames; Mrs. Conry, wife of Lieut. Charles F. Conry; Mrs. Schoeffel, wife of Capt. John B. Schoeffel; Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, are in Chicago visiting friends during the military tournament. Mrs. Eames will later be the guest of friends in St. Louis, while Mrs. Caldwell goes about July 10 to Kansas City, Mo., for an extended visit. Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram and two children are also taking in the Chicago tournament with relatives there. Lieut. Ernest V. Smalley has a four months' leave, and left July 1 for a world tour, before joining his new regiment at Fort Douglas. Mrs. L. J. Owen gave a pretty informal dinner on June 30 for Misses James B. Gowen, James H. Frier and W. L. Reed. After dinner bridge was played.

The entire regiment, with the exception of four officers and a small guard, left June 28 for Chicago, to take part in the military tournament. Since about April 1 practically every minute has been utilized to perfect the men in the drills and exercises. The regiment left in a special train of three sections. The first section got started Friday, but the cars of the second section were derailed at Fort Harrison, causing a delay of four hours.

Mrs. James B. Gowen gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. F. L. D. Breckinridge, Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Mrs. L. J. Owen, Miss Blackford, Mrs. W. L. Reed, and Miss Bessie Craney. Mrs. Stogsdall, wife of Capt. R. B. Stogsdall, U.S.A., retired, gave a luncheon at Indianapolis on Friday, July 1, for George R. Cecil, the Misses Cecil, Miss Nancy Patton, Miss Sarita Van Vliet, Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. L. J. Owen, Mrs. Gerrard and Miss Nancy Pearson, of Virginia. After luncheon Mrs. Stogsdall entertained her guests at the Murat theater to see "Girls." Several young ladies of the post gave a Dutch treat Wednesday afternoon at the Claypool, Indianapolis; those present were the Misses Cecil, Misses Nancy Patton, Sarita Van Vliet, Nancy Pearson and Marguerite Van Vliet.

The 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., under command of Major William Weigel, left Sunday for permanent station at Fort Thomas. During their target practice seventy men qualified as marksmen and thirty marksmen qualified as sharpshooters. No men qualified as expert riflemen.

Mrs. A. M. Owen left July 1 for northern Michigan, to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Miller. Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet on Wednesday gave an informal luncheon at the Claypool for Messdames Charles H. Noble, R. E. Ingram and J. B. Gowen. All went to see "Sowing the Wind" at the Murat theater. Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Noble, U.S.A., retired, gave a splendidly appointed dinner Friday at the German House Garden, Indianapolis. Innes' celebrated band furnished music. The guests were Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram.

Six battalion rifle teams of thirty men each, of the 2d and 3d Regiments, N.G. Ind., arrived July 1. Three battalion teams of the 1st Regiment, N.G. Ind., arrived Thursday. About three hundred men of the National Guard are camped just south of the target range. Several regimental shoots will be held, after which the regimental teams will compete for places on the team to represent the state in the national matches at Camp Perry.

The officers and ladies of the 3d battalion gave a beautiful dinner at the Officers' Club Saturday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Van Vliet. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Bush, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Shuman, Lieut. and Mrs. Conry, the Misses Van Vliet, Lieutenants Lewis, Garrett, Fitzmaurice, Kennedy and Eichelberger. The evening was spent in informal speechmaking. Captain Gowen acted as toastmaster, and everyone present responded. Miss Frances Burleson entertained with a delightful porch party Thursday afternoon for the Misses Cecil and Van Vliet, Misses Nancy Patton, Le Roy Buck, Lloyd Frier and Nancy Pearson. Five hundred was played, and after sards delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. John Little and Miss Elizabeth Little left Thursday for Cincinnati to spend several weeks as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lackman. The Misses Van Vliet entertained on Friday afternoon with an informal porch party at which their guests were the Misses Cecil, Misses Le Roy Buck, Nancy Pearson, Lloyd Frier, Nancy Patton and Frances Burleson. The afternoon was spent in playing five hundred, and later dainty refreshments were served.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1910.

Secretary of War Dickinson passed through San Francisco this week en route to the islands to study conditions there at first hand, and while here he was accorded a full dress review by the Coast Artillery, Infantry and one battery of Field Artillery. Owing to the limited space on the parade it was deemed impracticable to turn out the entire command. This is a forcible object lesson of the necessity for promptly carrying out the proposed enlargement of this post along the lines already tentatively accepted. If this is accomplished the main parade will be large enough to accommodate a full brigade.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf., have recently returned from a trip to Monterey which they made overland in Captain Dougherty's automobile. They were at Monterey as instructors of the National Guard.

The 1st Battalion, 30th Inf., Major Leon Roudiez commanding, has just returned from a month spent on the target range at Point Bonita, where they succeeded in qualifying seven experts. The officers making the required scores are

Lieuts. L. Worthington Moseley, William W. Harris and Charles B. Elliott, Lieutenant Harris having made the remarkable score of thirty-two hits, the record for that range under the new firing regulations.

Major Joseph P. O'Neil has returned after a short leave spent at Portland, Me. Isaac Erwin is visiting her parents at Grande Isle, near Detroit, accompanied by her son, John Marcus Erwin. Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappelle have gone to the Yosemite to remain until after July 4. Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., who is detailed at the State College, at Pullman, Washington, is in the general hospital here to undergo a slight operation for his throat and nose. Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st F.A., has been admitted to the hospital.

Two companies of Coast Artillery have moved into the new barracks at Fort Winfield Scott, near the main batteries overlooking the Golden Gate; and a third will shortly occupy the remaining set. This move has enabled the Infantry to spread into the brick barracks in the main post. They have occupied single sets with two companies for several months. The new Artillery barracks are of concrete in mission style, not only ornamental, but the best planned barracks ever constructed, according to the opinions of officers who are qualified to judge.

The moving fever has attacked the entire garrison, and the new Infantry officers' quarters have been occupied by Majors O'Neil and Roudiez, Chaplain M. M. Londahl, Captains Wilcox, Erwin, Dougherty and Reams and Lieutenants Olin, Carleton, Wade, Goodrich, Nichols, Moseley, Hunt and Weust. The Artillery officers temporarily quartered in the west cantonment are moving back to the main post.

Lieut. George E. Good, 30th Inf., has recently returned from a ten days' leave, spent in Portland. Lieut. L. D. Pepin, C.A.C., has been at the hospital for ten days, having been operated on for appendicitis. Lieuts. W. C. Knight and J. R. Ellis, C.A.C., have been here undergoing examination for promotion. Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., passed through the city this week en route to Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by Mrs. Normoyle and Miss Margaret Normoyle, who visited the family of Major Edward A. Millar, 5th F.A., for several days.

Hops have been suspended for the summer season, and, as a consequence, other social activities have also ceased.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N. Y., July 6, 1910.

The troops from this district participated in the Independence Day parade in New York city, under command of Major F. E. Harris, C.A.C. The battalion was composed of the 11th, 18th, 82d, 101st, 114th, 155th and 167th Companies. The 12th Band furnished the music.

The past week has seen some very interesting baseball games, although the double header for the Fourth had to be postponed on account of the parade. The 18th Company crossed bats with the 87th on Wednesday, and the game was witnessed by 1,500 people. The game was fought until the last man was called out; final score, 9 to 8, in favor of the 87th Company. On Thursday the 11th and 165th Companies lined up for a hit and run game, 16 to 12, in favor of the 11th. The 82d trounced the 165th, 16 to 8, in a record game, the 82d making six clean home runs; Brown getting two hits, two runs, Searcy one and Baldwin none. On July 3 the 87th won from the 101st in one of the best games of the season, score 3 to 2, it being a battle between the pitchers, Bittner, of the 87th, and Kerrick, of the 101st, with the honors about even. The 81st had no trouble to beat the 11th on the Schuyler diamond, 17 to 0.

The 165th and 81st Companies left Wednesday for Fort Mansfield for service practice on the 5-inch guns, out for a record again this year. Last year the 165th was credited with the highest percentage of hits of any company on 5-inch guns. The 165th is commanded by Lieut. J. P. Smith; the 81st by Lieut. Warren R. Bell.

A case of mumps has broken out in the family of Major Kenley, and they have been placed in quarantine. Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.E.C., has returned from detached service at Camp Hamilton, N.Y., where he was in command of the 1st Co., 1st F.A., left for Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., last week to supervise target practice of the 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

The Post Exchange has added a modern up-to-date meat department, quite a boon to the residents of this post, so far away from the nearest market at Flushing.

Col. Albert Abbott, C.A.C., is on the post, looking very much better than when he left for the Walter Reed Hospital. He intends to remain a few days and then proceed to Nova Scotia to spend the remainder of his two months' sick leave.

The 12th Band and 114th Company are packing to leave for Fort Jay, N.Y., on Friday, to spend their summer vacation, while the 29th Infantry is away for maneuvers. They are to be under command of Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C. Captain Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., has purchased himself a fine, large "auto," and may be seen on the good roads in the vicinity hitting the high places. Another large "rubber neck" automobile has been put into service between the post and Whitestone, to take the place of the one which recently burned up.

The new band and company barracks are about completed, where the band and 1st Company will have nice new homes. Two double sets of concrete non-commissioned officers' quarters have been started, to accommodate the remainder of the non-commissioned staff, at present living in rather dilapidated quarters.

Mr. Rawls, of Bayonne, N.J., is visiting at Lieutenant Welshmer's. Lieutenant Culver, Signal Corps, was on the post Sunday visiting at Major Kenley's.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 30, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. Pope were dinner hosts June 24 for Capt. and Mrs. F. S. L. Price and Mr. McMurray, of Portland. All later attended the hop at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. W. M. Wright has quickly learned to operate her new touring car. Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Casaday entertained Friday evening at bridge. The same evening Mrs. W. H. Johnson gave a five hundred party. Mrs. R. L. Bullard was hostess Saturday at a tea for the garrison young ladies, home from school for the summer, to meet her daughter Rose, who returned from the Georgetown Convent, in Washington, D.C., this week. Those present were Misses Brownie and Gettyn Norman, Jean Knudsen, Frances McIver, Hazel Green, Adelaide Lewis.

Mrs. Arthur Cranston has returned from a pleasant visit in Alameda. Mrs. Traber Norman and Mrs. Kalde spent Monday afternoon in camp with their husbands. Lieut. R. A. Jones, taking advantage of a leave next week, will return with Mrs. Jones and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Falconer, of Jamestown, N.Y.

The Fortnightly Five Hundred Club met Thursday with Mrs. Traber Norman, when Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Norman won the prizes. The band concert and dress parade Friday had an enthusiastic audience in the railroad officials, who are attending a convention at Hotel Del Monte. The driveway in front of the Club was filled with automobiles.

Donald M. Dockery, Jr., Co. C, 8th Inf., will enter the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, July 9, at Fort Leavenworth.

The garrison enjoyed another informal hop on Friday, the dancing set attending from Del Monte and Monterey as well. A delicious hot supper was served in the Officers' Club. One of the prettiest dinners of the week was given Thursday by Major and Mrs. G. W. McIver, who leave shortly for the Yosemite. Also present were Capt. and Mrs. Norman, Mrs. W. M. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Gracie, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright.

A large crowd witnessed the attempted aerial flight by Prof. Thomas Hendricks from the Sloat monument in the post Friday.

Mrs. F. H. Sargent, with her son and daughter, reached the garrison Sunday after a long absence in the East. The children have been attending boarding school in Illinois, and will spend their vacation here. Another delightful dinner at the general mess, at which Mrs. Merriam was chaperon and hostess, was given Sunday, and those present were Miss Ames, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieutenants Marmon, Mc-

Chord and Kobbé. Two tables of bridge were entertained by Miss Creamy Monday, a dainty chafing dish supper following. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Casaday, Miss Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Miss Jessie Bowman and Mrs. Moller. Major P. G. Wales, Med. Corps, is in Washington for examination for promotion.

A very enjoyable evening was spent with music after the hop Friday at Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode's quarters with Mrs. Adams, Misses Kay, Gragg and Hunter, Lieutenants Hobson, Hume, Low and Rodney. Capt. J. N. Pickering was a guest over the weekend of the Misses Morrison at a house party at their home in San Jose. Lieut. J. C. Walker is in San Francisco on leave, and is at the St. Francis. Mrs. Bruguiere, Miss Singleton, Lieutenants Rodney and Hume enjoyed a motor trip around the 17-mile drive Sunday evening. Miss Creamy was the guest of a merry group of young people at tea the other afternoon, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Mrs. C. W. Mason, her little daughter, Eleanor, and Mrs. Arthur Cranston left Wednesday to spend a couple of weeks in the country and are at Higby's ranch. Lord and Lady Robert Hatfield, of London, had Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright as their guests at Pebble Beach Lodge for dinner Sunday. Mrs. R. L. Bullard, after a week in San Francisco, returned Thursday. Capt. G. B. Sharon and family are occupying a cottage in Carmel-by-the-Sea for a month. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman spent Saturday, fishing for trout, and returned with big strings. Mrs. B. H. Pope accompanied her husband for a visit of four days in San Francisco. Mrs. W. B. Graham, wife of Lieutenant Graham, is in Pacific Grove from Fort Leavenworth, and will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. M. H. Cartwright.

Capt. and Mrs. Bell, with a party of friends from the post, motored to Del Monte ranch on Thursday to spend the day. Brig. Gen. O. W. Hobbs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hobbs, who are registered at Del Monte, were guests of Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright this week. Mrs. F. H. Sargent was hostess at dinner at Hotel Del Monte on Thursday, in honor of her daughter's sixteenth birthday. Those present were Misses Alice Sargent, Gettie and Brownie Norman, Rose Bullard, Jean Knudsen and Master Homer Sargent.

The Officers' Club on Thursday re-elected the old members of its board, with the exception of Captain Ripley and Dr. Lowe, who are absent. The board elected follows: President, Colonel Mason; vice-president, Major W. M. Wright; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. W. J. Davis; council, Captains Norman, Pickering and Price and Lieut. W. B. Baker.

A Spanish dance and supper were given by Hotel Del Monte management at Bagby Hall Wednesday for the Harrison lines' passenger agents. Chano Graxiola's orchestra dispensed sweet melodies, concluding with a Gypsy Maiden song by Miss Pickering. Among those present from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieutenants Marmon, McChord, Kobbé and L. T. Baker. Major W. M. Wright will leave the latter part of next week for the vicinity of Idlewild to establish a camp for fishing and hunting.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 3, 1910.

The post looks deserted, as all the troops are in camp at Grant Park, Chicago, for the military tournament, except a small detachment from each organization. Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. E. T. Brown and Mrs. Griffiths are also away for the summer. The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Seigle last Thursday and the monthly prizes were awarded to Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Spaulding. Miss Marion Bishop went to Chicago Friday to spend a week or two with Miss Dean. Mrs. W. H. Chadfield, now in Buffalo, N.Y., and will visit her sister, Mrs. Cannis, in Toronto, Canada, before returning to Sheridan. Miss Lella McDonald is spending her vacation with her parents, Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, and has with her Miss Payson, daughter of Colonel Payson, Pay Dept. Mrs. McNamee and children are spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones, of Fulton street, Chicago, during the tournament.

Capt. J. T. Moore, who has been ill for some time, is rapidly improving and expects to leave for the West with Mrs. Moore and Kenneth early this week. Miss May Rogers returned to her home in New York on Sunday, after a visit of several months with her brother, Capt. William Rogers. Mrs. Wallace has gone East to visit her mother, Mrs. Quinby, but returns to her sister, Mrs. Greene, in August. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A., gave a dinner of ten at the Exmoor Club House Saturday, his guests including Capt. and Mrs. William Brooke and Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle. Lieut. Col. Harry L. Bailey has gone to his new post at Plattburg Barracks, leaving Mrs. Bailey and the girls with Mrs. Macintosh for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. George Durgan, of Evanston, gave luncheon at the States Restaurant for Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott, of Evanston, and Lieut. T. M. Reagan.

Lieut. J. C. Cocke goes to Fort Leavenworth in a few days, transferred from Troop K to Troop E, 15th Cav. Lieutenants Patton has rejoined the 15th Cavalry in Chicago, his bride (former Miss Ayer) going at the Blackstone Hotel, opposite the camp. Lieut. Hugh Broadhurst, recently married to Miss Ethel Lloyd at Kansas City, Mo., has been transferred from Troop A to Troop M, 15th Cav., and will join at this post later. Lieutenant Rumbough arrived Friday after an inspection tour of Militia in Michigan and left immediately for Camp Dickinson, Chicago.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 6, 1910.

The Fourth opened with the band playing all national airs at reveille. Both hotels were filled with visitors. Chaplain Scott raised a generous contribution for fireworks, and they were exhibited to an appreciative crowd in the park in front of the commanding officers' quarters.

Mrs. W. B. Lane is at the Chamberlin for the summer. Miss Marguerite Knox, of Soldiers' Home, entertained at bridge last Wednesday in honor of Miss Garrard, of Fort Myer. Prizes were won by Miss Garrard, Miss Abbott, and Mrs. Cummins. Wednesday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger gave a tea in honor of the Misses Steger, of Richmond. Mrs. Offner Hope served punch, Mrs. Harrison Hall ice cream.

On Sunday night Pvt. William Gardner, of 169th C.A.C., fell overboard from the planter General Samuel Mills, and was drowned. He was twenty-three years old, and from Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Rollin L. Tilton left Tuesday for Chicago, to spend his leave before going to the Presidio. Lieut. F. P. Hardaway left for St. Louis on leave. Lieutenant Ide left Sunday for Washington.

On the Fourth Mr. William Jowett, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perry, gave a picnic for the young people. Lieutenant Applin left Monday to spend his leave in Boston. Misses Margaret and Ann Brown Kimberly entertained at bridge, Friday afternoon, in honor of Miss Garrard. Prizes were won by Misses Garrard, Eggleston, Townsley and Moorman.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Pence and four sons left last Thursday for Washington. Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy and son are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall. On Monday morning Mrs. Curtis G. Korbbeck entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Garrard. Prizes were won by Misses Garrard and Wise. Mrs. Robert Eddy entertained the Music Club on Tuesday. Last Monday Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds gave a tea for Dr. Maddox and his bride. Mrs. Steger poured tea for Mrs. Perry served punch. Capt. and Mrs. Jesse C. Nicholls have Miss Knox, of New Orleans, and Miss Walters, of South Carolina, visiting them. Mrs. William Shepherd and daughter left for Fort Myer Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall gave a supper at the club Saturday in honor of Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Korbbeck gave a club supper for Miss Garrard, Miss Kimberly, Lieutenants Tilton and Moore. Last Friday Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick left for Gettysburg. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Hayden entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, and Mrs. Miss Hayden, of Seattle.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley was called to Canton, N.Y., by

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NEW YORK

the death of his mother. Mr. J. W. Selfridge, of the Boston School of Technology, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Saturday evening Lieutenant Steere gave a club supper for Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenants Call and Moore, chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins. Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Barney. Capt. and Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry and Mrs. Kimberly.

The honor graduates of the Coast Artillery School of 1910 have just been announced. They are Major Gordon G. Heiner, Lieuts. Walter K. Wilson, C. E. T. Lull, Wade H. Carpenter and Fulton C. C. Gardner.

Miss Virginia Butler, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has been visiting Major and Mrs. L. N. Lewis, left for her home Tuesday. Lieut. Herbert H. Acheson left for his new post on Monday. On the morning of the Fourth Mrs. Fred L. Dengler entertained at bridge for the Misses Steger, Berry, Nicholls, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. J. O. Steger, Miss Abbott.

Wednesday Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Treat, of Washington. Other guests were Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ochoa, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Heiner. Mrs. Thomas Winston and children left Monday for Forest Mills, Va., to spend the summer. Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry and Misses Leonie and Nathalie Berry are at the Sherwood Inn for a month.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 5, 1910.

Monday evening quite a number of officers journeyed to town to attend a meeting of the Knights of Akasben. To become loyal knights a mild initiation was held; the officers, with some of the citizens who were likewise joining, proceeded to hunt for the "Land of Universal Peace." "Halley's comet" was the prize, but the land remained undiscovered and the comet unwon. These Knights of Akasben are ardent "boosters" for the welfare of Omaha. The evening was a very enjoyable one, indeed.

A reception and dinner was given by the Commercial Club of Omaha in honor of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith and the officers stationed at Omaha, Fort Crook and Fort Omaha, on Wednesday evening, June 29. With the exception of one or two, the entire body of the 4th's officers attended and the other posts responded so well that there were about fifty officers present. The dinner was a delicious one. Mr. David Cole, chairman of the executive committee, introduced the toastmaster, the Hon. John O. Cowin. Chaplain John F. Chenoweth rendered the invocation and Mr. Sidney W. Smith the address of welcome. Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith responded, thanking the club for its courtesies and expressing his gratification at the way in which the people of Omaha regard the Army; also his purpose to try to live up to the regard of the citizens. "Fort Crook" was responded to by Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th Inf. Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, answered the toast "Fort Omaha." General Manderson was called on for a speech, and as the old soldier arose the entire assemblage stood and gave him a hearty salutation. The Senator's talk closed the evening, and it was agreed by one and all a splendid success. Very attractive and pretty booklets were given to the guests, containing the names of the guests, the toasts, the menu and a picture of General Smith.

Thursday evening, the 30th, the Country Club of Omaha gave an entertainment for the officers and ladies of Fort Crook, Fort Omaha and Omaha. Many from the city were also invited. An orchestra furnished delightful music for those who cared to dance, and refreshments were served. A special car was provided for Fort Crook. Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Gen. and Mrs. Cowin, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. Redick and Mr. and Mrs. Wattles constituted the receiving committee. A very pleasant evening was spent.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, accompanied by their daughter and Capt. A. LaRue Christie, A.D.C., called on the officers and the ladies of the garrison Wednesday afternoon. Capt. L. E. Butler and C. E. Babcock have left for duty at a militia camp in Missouri. Major J. T. Clarke, in command of the hospital at this post, has passed his examinations at Washington and is enjoying a ten-day leave. Dr. Blase Cole has returned for duty here. Capt. George E. Ball, 16th Inf., has left for Fort Leavenworth.

Corporal Watson, of Co. E, 4th Inf., died June 29.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., May 25, 1910.

The season just closing at Baguio has been the most successful and enjoyable of all at the summer capital. The official families of both Federal and Insular governments having gone up into the fine hills of Benguet Province the latter part of February instead of April. Improvements are going ahead at Camp John Hay, and in the city of Baguio the Manila and Dagupan Railway placed tickets on sale for the trip to Baguio and return to Manila, good for four months, at thirty pesos and ninety centavos each. Three special trains leave the Tondo Station every week at seven a.m. and reach Camp One at 1:30 that same afternoon. From this point the journey is continued by automobile service, which lands a passenger, with his baggage, at Baguio by night of the same day. Many of the Service in former years had two very hard days' travel to cover the same route. The season at Baguio practically continues the entire year now, since the opening and continual service of a nicely equipped hospital.

A Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution has recently been "corralled" here, preliminary meetings being held at the Columbia Club building on Isaac Peral, Ermita. For the new hotel building the first bid received, 637,000 pesos, has been rejected as excessive. This new hotel will stand, when completed, upon the level ground to the west of the Luneta. The Sherman sailed on May 14 with the 4th Infantry, Col. E. B. Bolton commanding. Mrs. Bolton accompanies her husband. It has been the policy of the Colonel to exchange every two months two companies, so that the entire twelve, in couplets, may have service in the city of Iloilo. Camp Josman is considered a delightful post. The 4th Infantry went into camp at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, on disembarking at Manila. The camp selected was between the post exchange and Cavalry stables at the fort. The six days' camping for the regiment passed very delightfully.

Mrs. Maurice E. Shearer was hostess at a bridge tea at Olongapo recently for Mrs. Fite, Mrs. Toas, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Collins, with Mrs. Van Duser as guest of honor.

The Charleston, flagship of the Second Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet, which has been in Chinese and Japanese waters, has returned to Manila Bay.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William P. Duvall held one of their regular "at homes" on May 11. These public receptions have proved very enjoyable and are largely attended. At

dinner on board the U.S.S. Relief for Comdr. and Mrs. Van Olongapo, Surg. C. F. Ely, U.S.N., was host at a delightful Duzer, Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Toas, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer and Surgeon Barber. Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, of Olongapo, was hostess at a dinner party. Mrs. E. B. Manwaring gave a bridge party, entertaining Mmes. Capron, Owens, Van Duser, Cartwright, Fite, Pendleton, Toas, Shearer, Bakenhus, Purcell, Brewster and others.

Rev. Father Jose Algue, head of the weather bureau, has published a new and interesting account of Halley's comet, with a picture taken at the Manila Observatory.

The completion of a fine ice and cold storage plant at Cebu, Cebu, is a needed improvement, much appreciated. Fine frozen Australian meats can be had by steamers calling at Cebu at any time.

Capt. Paul S. Bond, C.E., will leave early next month to take station at Zamboanga. Capt. Harry S. Howland, 19th Inf., major of Constabulary, is being warmly welcomed. He will probably take station in the Visayas. Major George E. Penrose, chief Q.M., Dept. of Mindanao, is to enjoy a stay of two months in Japan and China, from Zamboanga. Secretary and Mrs. Elliott, who are spending the season at Baguio, entertained at dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Henry P. McCoy, Mrs. Pillow, Miss Mary McCleod and Mr. Crean.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 2, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer and Col. John L. Clem are at Leon Springs inspecting the work of preparations for the military maneuvers in August. Col. Lotus Niles has been visiting old scenes and friends in New York and West Point, and later at Washington, D.C., he was the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Kossuth Niles.

Miss Grace Perry was hostess to the Post Girls' Card Club, prizes falling to Miss Elsa Budd and Miss Ethel Harrison.

Mrs. Joseph Dorst will spend the summer at West Point and other cool places in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre have returned to the post. All enjoyed the polo games at Fort Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Hughes will remain away a few weeks, visiting relatives East, before their return.

Mrs. Beverly A. Read and children have gone to Mississippi to spend the summer with relatives. Chaplain Barton W. Perry, 3d F.A., will spend a short leave in the City of Mexico with his family. Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Starr left yesterday for the City of Mexico and other points of interest.

The event of the week was a tally-ho party and porch supper given by Lieutenant Holliday from the quarters of Captain Bishop at the Artillery post. Miss Octavia Bullis's house party disbanded on Tuesday, after a round of gaieties with the younger set.

Mrs. F. B. Hennessy and child will leave for Oswego, N.Y., to visit Mrs. Hennessy's father, Major Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, formerly Surgeon General, U.S.A. Mrs. Gallup and child will visit relatives in Virginia. Lieuts. H. B. Johnson and John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., returned from Washington, where they have been on leave. Their brother, Capt. S. O. Johnson, 2d Cav., accompanied them to Texas on a short visit before going to his station in the Philippines. Lieut. P. M. Stevens, 22d Inf., was a visitor at the post on his way to Fort McIntosh.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 30, 1910.

Col. Garland N. Whistler and his adjutant, Capt. Wesley W. Hamilton, went to Seattle Saturday regarding preparations for the militia encampment. They attended the dinner given by the Coast Artillery Reserve at the Arctic Club.

The game played on Sunday at Fort Flagler by the officers of Forts Worden, Flagler and Casey was very much enjoyed by the onlookers. The Flagler-Casey team won by a score of 20-14.

Mrs. John L. Hughes entertained at tea in honor of her guest, Miss McCoy, of California, June 22. Those present were Mrs. Wesley Hamilton, Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, Mrs. James Lee Robinson, Mrs. Robert Collins, Miss Ellen Rudebeck, Lieut. Henning F. Colley and Mr. Harold Owen. Miss Hughes assisted in the dining room.

The game, Sunday, between Worden and the Seattle Bankers was the best so far this season. The teams were very evenly matched, and it took ten innings to produce the score of 15-14 in favor of the visitors. A large party accompanied the Bankers.

Miss Trixy Beacher, of Port Townsend, gave a dinner Monday in honor of Miss Whitney, sister of Major Henry H. Whitney. The other guests were Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., of Fort Worden, and Lieut. Denn Hall, of Fort Casey. Capt. Edward Kimmel arrived Saturday and has been the guest of Capt. Thomas McIntyre. Mrs. Ralph De Voe and baby arrived June 28. Little Le Roy Bartlett, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, is in quarantine for measles.

Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Flagler, gave a bridge party Thursday. The house was prettily decorated, and a delicious luncheon was served. Those playing were Mrs. John Geary, of Fort Casey, Mrs. John Hughes and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, of Fort Worden, Mrs. Frederick Buck, Mrs. John Henderson and Miss Hilton, of Fort Flagler, and Miss Griffith, of Port Townsend, the last named winning the prize. Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Mills have left Fort Flagler for Fort Walla Walla. Mr. and Mrs. Preston gave a dinner at Fort Worden for Capt. and Mrs. Archibald Sunderland and Major Charles Kutz last week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 4, 1910.

Major and Mrs. Troxell, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Mann for the past month, left Thursday for South Haven, Mich. Lieut. G. B. Rodney, 5th Cav., with his wife and their little son, George, left Friday for Newcastle, Del., where they will visit Lieutenant Rodney's parents before going to Honolulu for station. Capt. E. R. Stone, 14th Inf., and wife arrived during the week. He is to command the 15th Recruit Co., filling the vacancy left by Lieutenant Rodney. They are to occupy the set vacated by the latter, but for the present are messing with Lieut. and Mrs. Wigenstein. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Flanders, of St. Louis, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Mabey.

Thursday night Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster entertained with a farewell bridge party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinlan and Lieutenant Blakely. Mrs. Errington was hostess at a luncheon Tuesday at the Missouri Athletic Club. The guests from the post were Mrs. Mabey and Mrs. Frank. Mrs. Jurich, wife of

the late Lieutenant Jurich, left the Birmingham to join her parents at their summer home in Arcadia, Mo.

Monday Capt. and Mrs. Mabey entertained informally with a bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Frank, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Cole. Wednesday night Lieut. and Mrs. Errington gave a bridge party of two tables. The guests, besides Mrs. Frank, their house guest, were Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Lieut. and Mrs. Wigenstein and Captain Robertson.

The results of the ball games of the post league are as follows: 23d Co. vs. Hospital Corps, score 4 to 2; 27th vs. 15th Co., 22 to 6; 16th vs. 18th Co., 20 to 5; 16th vs. 15th Co., 14 to 4; 18th vs. 23d Co., 12 to 2.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, A.T., July 3, 1910.

Capt. John K. Miller was a host on Tuesday at bridge for Mayor Morris Goldwater, Judge E. M. Doe, Judge John J. Hawkins, Capt. Edwin T. Cole, Capt. Clarence L. Cole, R. N. Fredericks and H. Blauvelt.

Eighty recruits, mostly short term men from the 16th Infantry, arrived during the week from Fort Logan and Jefferson Barracks. This leaves about forty vacancies in the battalion.

The first rains since February occurred last week, and the surrounding hills are beginning to show a tinge of green.

Companies A and B, under command of Captain Miller, went into camp on June 29. Their target practice began on the first.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CASTLE.—Born at Fort Porter, N.Y., July 25, 1910, to Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle, a daughter, Winifred Walker.

BERRY.—Born to the wife of Capt. D. G. Berry, 22d U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., July 3, 1910, a daughter, Mary Elinor.

EDWARDS.—Born at Fort Du Pont, Del., June 30, 1910, to the wife of Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, Coast Art. Corps, a son.

FREELAND.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 30, 1910, to Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Freeland, a daughter.

HARTMAN.—Born at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., on June 26, 1910, to the wife of Capt. John D. Hartman, adjutant, 1st U.S. Cav., a son, John Ward, grandson of Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A.

KIMBALL.—Born to the wife of Ensign Lucien F. Kimball, U.S.N., at Syracuse, N.Y., a daughter.

ROOSEVELT.—Born at San Rafael, Cal., June 21, 1910, to the wife of Major Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., a son, Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Jr.

RUCKER.—Born at Grosse Isle, Mich., June 21, 1910, a son, Deane William Fox Rucker, to the wife of Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., U.S.A., retired.

WALDRON.—Born at Huntington, W. Va., June 29, 1910, to Capt. W. H. Waldron, 23d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Waldron, a son, William Henry Waldron, Jr.

MARRIED.

CARTER—SELLS.—At New York city, N.Y., July 7, 1910, Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Sells.

FOWLER—SYDENHAM.—At Washington, D.C., July 2, 1910, Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, U.S.A., and Miss Josephine Sydenham, daughter of the late Lieutenant Sydenham, U.S.A.

MUIR—LEWIS.—At Washington, D.C., July 2, 1910, Lieut. James I. Muir, U.S.A., and Miss Caroline H. Lewis.

McGLANNAN—LAW.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1910, Miss Sally P. Law, daughter of the late Surg. Homer L. Law, U.S.N., to Dr. Alexius McGlannan.

RHOADES—BAXTER.—At Elizabeth City, N.C., July 7, 1910, Asst. Surg. George C. Rhoades, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth S. Baxter.

SOUTHCOTT—LEWIS.—On Saturday, July 2, 1910, at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, China, Virginia Courtenay Lewis, daughter of Col. T. H. Handberry, U.S.A., to Mr. Walter E. Southcott, of Devonshire, England.

WINSLOW—OESTING.—At New Bedford, Mass., Harold Winslow, son of Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, to Miss Florence May Oesting.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Died at Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 3, 1910, Lieut. Paul A. Adams, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.

ANDREWS.—Died at East Gloucester, Mass., on June 30, 1910, Philip Andrews, Jr., only son of Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Andrews.

COFFEY.—Died at Jackson, Mich., June 25, 1910, Carroll Eugene Coffey, son of 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A., retired.

MC CONIHE.—Died on Monday, June 20, 1910, at 14 East Sixteenth street, New York city, Mary Thompson McConihe, mother-in-law of Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N.

MCGUINNESS.—Died at Vancouver, Wash., July 4, 1910, Comdr. John P. McGuinness, U.S.N., retired.

MONAGHAN.—Died at Menloah, Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, June 25, 1910, Michael Monaghan, a soldier, U.S.A., retired.

ROBE.—Died at San Diego, Cal., July 2, 1910, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robe, U.S.A., retired.

SAVAGE.—Died at New York city, July 7, 1910, Anna Josephine, widow of Major Richard Henry Savage, U.S.V., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of 1868.

TOWNSLEY.—Mrs. Louisa E. Townsley, relict of Hon. Elias Page Townsley and mother of Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, C.A.C., died at Canton, N.Y., July 2, 1910, in her eighty-fifth year.

WOOD.—Died at Mount Vernon, N.Y., July 3, 1910, Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Wood, U.S.N., retired.

WRIGHT.—Died June 28, 1910, at Fort McPherson, Ga., John Womack Wright, Jr., age twenty-one months, son of Capt. and Mrs. John Womack Wright, 17th U.S. Inf. Buried at Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburg, N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of May, 1910, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 92.32; Signal Corps, 96.31; Cavalry, 99.51; Field Artillery 84.14; Coast Artillery Corps, 81.93; 1st Infantry, 92.10; 2d Infantry, 95.82; Separate Company, 90.72; Naval Militia, 90.86.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters of the United States and Canada, in convention at Atlantic City, N.J., July 6, according to a press despatch declared against the enlistment of members of that body in the National Guard. A resolution calling on members to discourage workmen from joining the citizen soldiery, which was defeated last year, was adopted by a unanimous vote. Speakers who supported the resolution asserted that the National Guard is being used to protect greedy corporations in their attacks on organized labor.

Members of Co. F, 7th N.Y., Captain Stotesbury, will enjoy an outing at Travers Island, N.Y., on Saturday afternoon, July 16.

The Iowa National Guard will go into annual encampment as follows: 54th Infantry under command of Col. Ralph P. Howell, July 18 to 27, inclusive, at Iowa City, Iowa. The 2d Detachment Hospital Corps, with officers from the Medical Corps, will be attached to this command. A provisional brigade consisting of the 53d, 55th and 56th Regiments of Infan-

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try, under command of Brig. Gen. J. R. Lincoln, Aug. 11 to 20, inclusive, in camp of instruction and maneuver at Sparta, Wis. The 1st, 3d and 4th Detachments Hospital Corps, with officers from the Medical Corps, will be attached to this command.

The annual camp of instruction of the Militia of Delaware will be held at Rehoboth, Del., July 23 to 30, 1910. The C.O., 1st Infantry, will proceed with his regiment to Rehoboth on the morning of July 23. Major C. A. Short, Gen. Staff, is designated as engineer officer. This tour of duty, with the exception of the usual ceremonies, will be devoted to field exercises and guard duty. The field officers, 1st Infantry, with Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A., on duty with the Militia, will meet at the armory, at Wilmington, July 11, for the purpose of arranging a schedule of each day's exercises. The regiment will be reviewed by the Governor on Thursday, July 28, at 2:30 p.m.

Governor Hughes, of New York, on July 2, appointed 1st Lieut. Frederick Melvin Crosssett, of the Coast Artillery Corps, as his military secretary. He succeeds Col. George C. Treadwell, who becomes secretary to the Governor through the retirement of Robert H. Fuller, recently appointed a State Water Supply Commissioner.

The board of officers appointed to examine Lieut. Thomas J. O'Reilly, of the 69th N.Y., of which Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st Regiment, was president, finished its work of examination on the night of July 5, and will forward its report. Lieutenant O'Reilly was examined under Sec. 83 of the Military Law, and two medical officers testified that he was physically fit to perform his duties. Under these circumstances it is believed that the finding of the board will be favorable to the Lieutenant. Some officers who profess to know say that Sec. 82 of the Military Law would have covered the case better.

Governor Pothier, of Rhode Island, has issued the orders for the annual tour of duty for the state Militiamen. The C.O. of the Second Artillery District is directed to report with his field and staff, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Companies of his command, at Fort Wetherill, on Sunday, July 17, 1910, for eight days' duty in coast artillery instruction. He will also have the 9th and 10th Companies of his command report to the C.O. of the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay at Fort Adams on the same date. The C.O. of the First Artillery District, of the Rhode Island N.G., with his field and staff, the band, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Companies, will report at Fort Greble July 17 for eight days' tour of duty. He will also have the 8d and 4th Companies report at Fort Getty. The companies designated above will all act as artillery reserves and will encamp in the rear of the batteries to which they are assigned. The commanding officer of the Signal Corps, with his command, will report at Fort Adams July 17, and the C.O. of the Hospital Corps, with his command, will report at Fort Wetherill on the same date.

The 47th N.Y. is very much disappointed at the failure of the Governor to sign the bill providing for repairs and improvements in the armory. The Governor states that the funds in the treasury will not permit of this and other expenditures for similar purposes throughout the state. In this connection the measure providing for the erection of a state armory at Albany was not approved.

The board of New York National Guard officers who, for some months, have been busy revising the Military Regulations, have accomplished excellent work, and a tremendous amount of ground had to be covered. Proofs of the revision are now being gone over, and the new volume will, it is expected, be ready for the next drill season. The board consists of the following: Col. S. M. Welch, 65th Regt.; Col. W. G. Bates, 71st; Col. F. H. Norton, 23d; Lieut. Col. W. G. Le Boutillier, chief surgeon, Division Staff; Lieut. H. O. Todd, aid, 3d Brigade; Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, I.G., Division Staff; Col. C. P. Williams, A.G., and Major Frank A. McNeely, A.G., 3d Brigade.

The Boston companies of the naval brigade are on their new practice ship the U.S.S. Chicago. Lieut. Frederick G. Robinson, of Company A, the senior lieutenant of the line, has announced his candidacy for a lieutenant commandership, as has also Lieut. Dudley M. Pray, of Company B.

JULY 4TH PARADE, NEW YORK.

While there was quite a falling off in the strength of organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York city in the parade in Manhattan on July 4, there were not so many absentees as had been expected, and the troops, all things considered, made a very respectable appearance as to numbers, and a highly creditable appearance in marching. The 71st Regiment, with eight companies of twenty files, and four companies of sixteen files, had the largest turnout.

The public took very little interest in the parade, and comparatively few people were along the route. The business houses along the route had no people looking from the windows, and no decorations. The largest crowd was at the starting point, Twenty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, and at the City Hall, and even at those places there was no great outpouring of crowds. So far as the military was concerned it was a waste of time for them to parade, and they were put to a useless expense. As the head of the column neared the City Hall, only about half of the holders of tickets for the grand stand there had used them, so word was passed along to the ushers to fill the vacant seats with non-ticket holders, which was speedily done.

The people cheered more for Fire Chief Croker, in his red automobile, than for anything else. The Chief had to stand up and bow right and left in acknowledgment.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., the grand marshal, started the parade promptly at 9 a.m., and the head of the

column reached the reviewing point at the City Hall at 10:20, and passed as follows, the National Guard troops wearing the olive drab uniform:

Major General Roe and staff, escorted by Squadron A, with thirteen platoons, and Squadron C, with ten; the platoons had fronts of twelve. Companies of U.S. Coast Artillery from Forts Totten and Schuyler, organized in fourteen commands of sixteen files and dressed in khaki, made a handsome appearance, and were liberally applauded, as were all the other organizations. The Coast Artillery were the only Regular forces in the parade.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, and staff, commanding the National Guard portion of the parade, passed next, with the 1st Signal Company, Lieutenant Halloran acting as escort, and parading three platoons. The troops passed in this order: 9th Regiment, Colonel Morris, nine commands of twelve files; 13th Regiment, Colonel Davis, eleven commands of twenty files; Major D. Wilson, commanding the 1st Battalion of Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. O'Ryan, and 3d Battery, Lieut. Laing; Field Hospital, Major Terriberry; 1st Brigade, 7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton, twelve companies of sixteen files; 12th Regiment, Colonel Dyer, nine companies of sixteen files; 71st Regiment, Colonel Bates, eight companies of twenty files and four of sixteen; 69th Regiment, Colonel Conley, six commands of sixteen files and four of twelve; 2d Brigade, Col. W. J. Barthman, 47th Regiment, commanding, escorted by 2d Signal Company; 14th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Garcia, with seven companies of sixteen files and four of twelve; 47th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Jannick, eight companies of sixteen files; 23d Regiment, Colonel Norton, six commands of twenty files; Naval Militia, Commodore Miller; 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, Commander Forshaw, five divisions of twelve files; 1st Naval Battalion, Commander Raynor, five divisions of twelve files. Both the last named commands were in summer uniform of white. Then followed United Spanish War Veterans, Capt. A. J. Griffin commanding, Sons of Veterans, schoolboys' battalion, Fire Department, Street Cleaning Department, Italian rifle guards, etc.

The 22d Regiment and the 2d Battery paraded at Van Cortlandt Park, under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d, at 10 o'clock a.m. There was a review by Bronx officials, a band concert, and then evening parade, the troops leaving the park about noon for their armories.

"An elderly man who had seen the same Independence Day parade, and who had witnessed no similar demonstration since he was a boy 'way down East,'" says the New York Tribune, "was asked how it had impressed him and said: 'The thought that struck me most forcibly was how the people neglect to salute the flag when it is carried by. Of course, I liked the military, even if most of the officers did salute in a sloppy way, but the best thing in line was the High school boy. There should have been more of him. And then the street cleaners, with their military step and carriage and their well kept teams! What a showing would the mail wagons and their drivers make next to them! If a private business concern had the job to keep the streets clean would the men look as these did, or would their teams look as well, or would they make as much pay? Uncle Sam should have looked on to-day. The boys, the military, the street cleaners, the firemen—they were all fine, but the greatest sight was Chief Croker, hat in hand, bowing right and left.'"

GEORGIA.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Scott, the adjutant general of Georgia, furnishes us with the following account of the part two companies of the Militia of the state took in recent affairs at Irwinville:

"On receipt of a request from the Sheriff of Irwin county to send troops to effect a capture of one W. H. Bostwick, and to protect him from mob violence, the Governor directed that Co. C, 1st Inf., at Fitzgerald, Ga., and Co. E, 4th Battalion, Infantry, Albany, Ga., be directed to report to the Sheriff of Irwin county, and to act under his orders in effecting the capture of W. H. Bostwick and in affording subsequent protection from mob violence.

Co. C, 1st Inf., arrived on the scene at 4 o'clock a.m., June 27; Co. E, 4th Battalion, Infantry, arrived on the scene at 9 o'clock a.m., June 27. The commanding officer, Company C, was directed to surround the house in which Bostwick had barricaded himself, and to prevent any violence to Bostwick by the enraged citizens until he was re-enforced by the Albany company; but that if an opportunity was presented in the mean time for them to capture Bostwick without endangering the lives of Bostwick's children, they were to do so. On the arrival of the Albany company, the feeling of the citizens was so intense that the deputy sheriff (the Sheriff having died from a shot received at the hands of Bostwick the day before) requested the commanding officer of Company C to go to Bostwick's residence, and to fire a volley into the house, and to demand that Bostwick surrender. The deputy sheriff, who stood by the military officer; the captain answered the demand of Bostwick, and was again answered with a shot from Bostwick's rifle. His aim not being so true as the military officer's, the captain was injured. The captain then demanded of Bostwick that he release his children whom he had in the house with him, assuring him that the Militia would give them every protection, and also telling him that he would be protected from violence if he would surrender himself. Bostwick's reply was another shot from his rifle at the military officer. The commanding officer, Company C, then directed his company to fire a volley into the roof of the house, which was done. Bostwick then realizing the danger in which he was placing his children, released them, and they were taken by the military company to a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the house.

Co. E, 4th Battalion Infantry, arrived on the scene about this time, and it was decided that they would rush the house and capture Bostwick. About the time they were ready to put this plan into execution, it was observed that a shingle was being removed from the roof of the house, evidently, by Bostwick to give him a better chance to fire at those approaching the house. Instead of rushing the house, as first agreed upon, three volleys were fired into the body of the house, and while it was covered by one company, the other company rushed the house; and as they reached the door Bostwick fired his last shot—which he sent into his own brain.

"On breaking down the doors, the troops found Bostwick in a dying condition. His body was taken charge of by the Militia, the coroner advised of the situation, and a jury summoned. The verdict of the jury was that Bostwick came to his death by gunshot from his own hands. A careful inspection was made of the house of the Militia as to the condition of the house and furniture, and their report of same is on file in this office."

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin National Guard Infantry encampments for 1910 will be held at the Wisconsin state military reservation, Juneau county, as follows: 2d Infantry, July 9 to July 15, inclusive; 3d Infantry and 10th Separate Battalion Infantry, July 16 to July 22, inclusive; 1st Infantry, July 23 to July 29, inclusive; Battery A, 1st Regiment Field Artillery, July 1 to July 10, at the United States Reservation, near Sparta, Wis., in conjunction with batteries of Field Artillery, U.S.A., assembled there; Troop A, 1st Cav., practice march from Milwaukee, Wis., and return, date and place to be selected by the C.O.

The C.O. of Battery A, 1st Regiment Field Artillery, will report to and while in camp will be subject to the orders of the U.S. Army officer in command.

Reveille will be sounded at 5:30 a.m., and taps at 10:15 p.m. The order of exercises includes establish and pitch camp, battalion and regimental drill, close order, small-arms practice, dismounted pistol practice for officers and non-commissioned staff officers and musicians, in sharpshooter and expert courses. Each company under command of the first sergeant to march out and practice pitching both shelter and conical wall tents. Extended order instruction for all battalions. Parade. Instruction for officers, subject, Combats. Field practice. Problem in combat, offense. Parade and review by the Governor. Talk to all officers on marches. Problem in Combat, defense. Practice in marching on the reser-

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vation with especial reference to instruction for Infantry. Officers' competition in estimating distances.

The instruction for bands and trumpeters will include instruction in first aid, and that for the Hospital Corps School of the Soldier. School of the detachment, Pitch shelter and conical wall tents. Manual of the litter and loaded litter. Outlines of first aid. Methods of removing wounded without litter. Accompany troops, field practice and problem and accompany troops, problem and practice march.

The state rifle competition for 1910 for instruction in rifle practice will be held Monday, Aug. 1 to Aug. 6, 1910, both inclusive, at the Wisconsin state military reservation. The statistical work will be in charge of Col. John G. Salsman, A.G.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. W. asks: (1) Can a body of men, in New York state, associate and organize a military club, of course, without the use of firearms? (2) Can a military club (such as War-makers' Cadets) secure a military band for an entertainment only? Answer: (1) Sec. 241, New York Military Laws, provides, in part, that "no body of men, other than the active militia and the troops of the United States, except such independent military organizations as were on April 23, 1899, and now are in existence, shall associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or parade in public with firearms in any city or town of this state." There would seem to be no reason why you could not give your unarmed society or club a military name, though, if you saw fit. (2) Army bands are not permitted to enter into competition with civilian bands. This provision was made law by the adoption of the Army Appropriation Act of May 11, 1908.

E. H. L.—Navy Regulation 797 (4) provides that "in time of peace any man, serving in his first enlistment, who is not undergoing punishment or under charges, and is not in debt to the Government, may after one year from the date of his enlistment apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge. A man wishing this privilege shall make application through official channels, giving his reasons in full, and shall state that he waives all claims for transportation at government expense to his home, or the place of his enlistment, if discharged as requested. If the general reasons will be considered as sufficient to warrant discharge unless it can be shown conclusively that they did not exist prior to enlistment." As the man you refer to is in his second enlistment, he cannot take advantage of the provisions of this paragraph. In this connection read also (1) and (2) of Regulation 797.

F. M. asks: Enlisted April 26, 1898—Ohio Volunteer Artillery; re-enlisted Oct. 20, 1898; re-enlisted in Hospital Corps Dec. 8, 1898, and have served continuously since. What enlistment period am I now serving? Answer: On May 11, 1908, as you were in your tenth year of service and were in the fourth period, so remaining until the end of the enlistment then running.

E. A. W.—The widow of a retired Army officer is not entitled by the general law to a pension unless her husband's death was a result of his military service.

W. S.—The Army and Navy Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States Service, either Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps, whether said service was before, during or since any war at home or abroad. The adjutant general of the National Commandery is Thomas H. Avery, Brooklyn, N.Y., to whom further inquiries should be addressed.

GALWAY LAD.—The man who enlisted July, 1898, deserted after nine months' service and went to Ireland, returning to the United States in 1907, and has lived here since, should surrender himself, and on filing an affidavit asserting his claim will be set at liberty, with instructions to apply by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for a "deserter's release." This is by no means an equivalent to an honorable discharge.

M. McA. asks: I enlisted in the Ordnance, 1887; was made first class private, corporal and sergeant; was reduced to the grade of first class private, 1905. Do I hold my grade as first class private from 1887, or from 1905? Answer: From 1905.

CORRESPONDENT.—Though it is quite probable that the 3d Cavalry, now at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Wingate, will go to the Philippines in 1911, along with the 6th, 7th and 4th, to relieve the 13th, 12th, 14th and 2d, the official order has not yet been determined and consequently no definite reply can be given to your query. See page 1298, our issue of June 25.

L. H. M.—The post-office and railroad station of Fort Mott is Salem, N.J., six miles from the fort. The fort is on the Delaware River, some thirty-four miles below Philadelphia and Camden. From New York city take Pennsylvania or Central Railroad of New Jersey. Salem is on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. No announcements have been made of any Coast Artillery changes of station in 1911.

A. S. B.—Your question was answered to "Memphis," in our issue of June 11. Apply through the channel, as the Bureau informs us "the question involves several points which apparently have never been covered by authoritative decisions of the Comptroller. Before making payment to you, if appointed pay clerk, or if placed on the retired list, a decision would be requested of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in order to protect the disbursing officer called upon to make the payments involved."

O. F. asks: (1) Are there any recent cases of the War Department's granting to officers a year's leave of absence without pay? (2) What would be the probable policy of the War Department respecting such a request where the object of the request was to determine whether or not the officer in question could be contented out of the Service? (3) In

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case such a request were denied what, beside taking the full amount of leave to which the officer happened to be entitled, would you suggest that he do before submitting his resignation, the only hesitation upon the part of the officer being due to doubts in his own mind as to whether he could be contented out of the Service? Answer: (1) We do not recall any recent cases. (2) No guesses are ventured as to policy. (3) Love for the Service, like love for the wife, should be of a sufficient degree of positiveness to enable a man to determine before taking such a momentous step, whether divorce from either should be considered. The qualifications of the officer resigning and later desiring to return to the Service would have all to do with the acceptance or rejection of his application. No general rule can be laid down, and personal inquiry, through the channel, is suggested.

EX-ARTILLERIST asks: I am a former soldier of the Signal Corps, who, after more than two years' service was discharged by purchase, a couple of weeks ago. Without having ever been tried, my discharge was a "Very good" only and not "Excellent." When re-enlisting, would said circumstance lessen my chances to take the examination for a commission in the Coast Artillery Corps next January? Answer: A discharge with character "Good" would be accepted for re-enlistment. To try for a commission from the ranks, see A.R. 28 to 33.

PAROLE.—The bill to parole United States prisoners who have served one-third of their sentence with a good conduct record was approved by the President on June 25.

PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE.—One explanation of the reason for adopting twenty-one guns as the Presidential salute is that there might be maintained a uniformity in national salutes, Great Britain having in the distant past adopted twenty-one as the number for the royal salute. Of the many surmises as to why the number 21 was settled upon, we mention two: First, that 21 was the number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; second, that seven was the original salute, and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It is asserted that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority and was prepared by law to inherit the land, and to this end fired the "Gun of 1776," the figures of which year, 1+7+7+6, equal 21.

A. G. E. asks: Where can I get a list of all the batteries in the Field Artillery of the National Guard, with their stations? Answer: Apply to the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, Washington, D.C.

D. W. McM. asks: Does service in the Marine Corps count when computing years of service for discharge by purchase from the Army? Answer: Service in the Regular Army only will be considered, but such service is not required to be continuous in determining the price of discharge, which is as follows: After one year's service, \$120; two years, \$100; three years, \$90; four years, \$85; five, \$80; six, \$65; seven, \$60; eight, \$55; nine, \$40; ten, \$35; eleven, \$30. For other conditions, see G.O. 13, W.D., 1907.

FIREMAN.—If your pay under the new pay law of 1908 is less than it would have been under the old law, you should apply through the channel to have the same corrected, as the provision of the new law holds good "that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army."

MASTER-AT-ARMS.—The Perkins bill (S. 7765), providing for graded retirement in the enlisted ranks of the Navy, was reported from committee in the Senate, but did not come to a vote. The matter will come up again in the next session.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., June 17, 1910.

The reservation of Kahauiki and that of Lilehua will be seriously depopulated by the departure of the July transport. Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., in command of Fort Shafter, goes to Atascadero, Cal., for the maneuvers. Fort Shafter was little more than a bog of lava and brush when Major Dunning came with the 2d Battalion of his regiment, and during his tour it has become one of the prettiest, neatest, most military and altogether model of posts. There are handsome roads, walks with palms growing on each side, and a magnificent parade ground, with the natural beauty of mountain ranges and the Pacific Ocean in close sight. Mrs. Dunning will accompany her husband on his departure. Capt. Wallace B. Scales and John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., of Schofield Barracks, leave on the July ship for the School of Musketry at Monterey, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., leave next month for Fort Leavenworth. Capt. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., of Fort Shafter, Capt. Edward A. Sturges and Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav., of Schofield Barracks, will join the departing delegation. Mrs. Willard left on the Sherman this month. Mrs. Sturges goes in July. These officers go to Fort Leavenworth.

On June 8 Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dowsett, of Honolulu, entertained at a dinner of eighteen covers; among the guests were Major and Mrs. Dunning. Lieut. G. C. Bowen, 20th Inf., was host at a stag dinner at Young's Hotel on the Monday before his marriage to Miss Spalding. His best man, Lieutenant McCleery, and four ushers were the guests. Lieut. William L. Burchfield, U.S.M.C., entertained at a pool luncheon on Thursday last at his Waikiki residence, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Smith. Later the party of ten motored to Moanalua. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Corwin F. Rees gave a handsome dinner Tuesday. Mr. William G. Irwin was the guest of honor. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Dunning and Surgeon Smith, of the Navy.

The friends of P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger are anticipating with regret the possibility of their leaving in consequence of a change of station. The Paymaster is recognized as a splendid executive officer, handling the many prob-

lems of the naval pay station here with speed and accuracy. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dillingham gave a beautiful dinner at their Beretania bungalow during the week; among guests were Major and Mrs. Dunning. Mrs. Dunning is visiting friends on the other side of Oahu Island. Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., is a recent addition to Lilehua Reservation. Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Mrs. Kennedy, and Mrs. Jennings were due to reach Nagasaki, Japan, on June 10; they left here on the S.S. Mongolia to spend some months in Japan and China. Mrs. Baldwin makes her home with Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Mod. Corps, at Fort Shafter. Mrs. Jennings is a cousin of the family.

The regular fortnightly hop occurred on Saturday at Schofield Barracks. The band of the 5th Cavalry furnished the music, and there were several guests from Honolulu, Fort Shafter and Fort De Russy. At Fort Shafter Thursday evening witnessed the inauguration of electric light in the post exchange, and barracks of Co. F received its first electric light on Friday.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., arrived on June 14 on the transport Logan and has assumed command of his former post at Schofield Barracks, after his recent detail as aid to the Chinese Prince Tsai Tao. Lieut. John G. Winter, 5th Cav., is now at Lilehua Reservation. The officers' quarters at Schofield Barracks, which was one long room 40 by 14 feet, widened by the addition of four large hospital tents, are being improved by removing the tents and supplying their places with lumber. These temporary houses, however, will soon give place to new and modern homes.

Mrs. Hornberger entertained at her home in Honolulu for the Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club; the members present were Meses. Moor N. Falls, Lane, Arthur T. Marx, Chaulkers, Pardee, Turner, Frank Roberts, Williams, Sheedy, Wilcox, Frederick Ramsey and Alfred B. Putnam. Mr. George Schuyler Schaeffer, a nephew of Col. Walter S. Schuyler, returned with Colonel Schuyler and is his guest at Schofield Barracks. Capt. C. S. Cochran, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, is another recent arrival here. Capt. John W. C. Abbott made his first journey as quartermaster, in charge of the Logan. The ship carried Battery C, 2d Field Art., from Fort D. A. Russell, and a number of other officers and men bound for the Philippines. Surg. William M. Kerr, U.S.N., en route to Guam, was on the Logan.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 4, 1910.

According to the itinerary submitted Cos. K and L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will leave July 26, and reach Fort Riley Aug. 9, stopping as follows: July 26, Boling; 27th, Tonganoxie; 28, North Lawrence; 29, Perry; 30, North Topeka; 31, Sunday, remain North Topeka; Aug. 1, Rossville; 2, Bellevue; 3, St. George; 4, Eureka Lake; 5, Junction City; 6, Chapman; 7, Sunday, remain at Chapman; 8, Milford; 9, Fort Riley. Co. A, Signal Corps, Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, left Tuesday for Chicago to take part in the military tournament. The company will go from there to Gettysburg, Pa., for maneuvers. Lieuts. A. L. Singleton, 5th Inf., and J. O. Mauborgne, 3d Inf., accompanied the command for new officers' quarters has been completed. The contractor cut away 83,000 yards of dirt, most of which was hauled to fill up a hole north of the Service School Detachment Barracks. The contract for plumbing the new officers' quarters has been awarded to the Plumbing & Heating Co., of Boulder, Colo., for \$9,946.34.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Normoyle arrived Monday from Manila and will go soon to Chicago to visit relatives for a fortnight, before returning permanently. Mrs. Alexander and son, William, have gone to Denver to be the guests for several weeks of Mrs. Alexander's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. E. N. Bowman and sister, Miss Benthousen, have gone to New York, for an extended visit. Mrs. J. B. Henry and Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Smith, are at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McLaughry.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained thirty guests at a delightful tea Sunday evening as a compliment to Miss Clements, of New York city.

The Quartermasters defeated a picked team from the post Sunday by a score of 5 to 3 at Tarbets Park, before a large crowd of spectators. The Arsenal Artillery School Detachment (colored) team was defeated by the Missouri Ramblers at Kansas City Sunday, 6 to 5. Co. I, Engineers, lost to the Weston team Sunday, 2 to 0. The Engineers have one of the best teams at the post and have defeated most of the teams of the city. A picked team from the city defeated Co. I, 13th Inf., Sunday at the fort, score 8 to 4.

The officers of the 13th Infantry are attending a voluntary school of instruction with a view to "brushing up" for the maneuvers at Fort Riley. They met with Capt. W. M. Fassett to study field orders, etc. Capt. Duncan K. Major is at the post on leave from Fort Bayard, N.M. Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Arnold and Miss Clements have gone to New York city. Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Conger left Thursday to spend the summer touring Europe. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, of Fort Leavenworth, are guests of Mrs. Dowd's grandfather, Dr. Samuel Phillips, of the city. Capt. T. G. Donaldson, Jr., and daughter, May Sue, have gone to Greenville, Tenn., to visit relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards left Friday to spend the summer in Colorado and western points. Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Knowles have gone to Alaska for station. The Misses Littlebrent, daughter of Capt. W. Dowd, left Saturday for Gettysburg, D.C., for the summer. Major and Mrs. L. A. Fuller, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, are now at their quarters on Pope avenue, formerly occupied by Major Hess.

Major and Mrs. W. N. Bishop entertained with an informal dinner Monday in compliment to Mrs. William Bradley, of New York. Capt. L. V. Frazier entertained a party of officers and their wives. Mrs. William Bradley was the complimented guest at a charming bridge party Tuesday, given by Mrs. P. A. Wolf. Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Clapham entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. Bradley. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Slavens and Capt. and Mrs. Van Dyne. Mrs. T. H. Slavens was hostess to twenty-five guests at a charming bridge tea Sunday as a compliment to her sister, Mrs. Bradley, of New York.

Graduation exercises were held at Pope Hall Thursday morning, when the officers of the Line and Staff classes and Signal School received their diplomas. It seemed like a farewell reception, with the officers in white and the ladies in light summer frocks. The 13th Infantry band gave a number of selections. There was a general exodus from the post Friday and Saturday. The line officers go to various maneuver camps and the staff class left Friday for their Georgia ride, commanded by Major J. F. Morrison. The families of the officers are seeking cool homes; many will visit relatives in the eastern states. Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Wise left Thursday for Old Point Comfort, Va. Capt. H. L. Threlkeld and family have gone East for an extended visit. Capt. S. M. Kochersperger left Thursday night for a visit in New York and other eastern points. Capt. G. L. Townsend has gone to New York for an indefinite stay with relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Leonard have gone to Columbus, Ohio, to be the guests of relatives. Lieut. J. W. Riley will leave shortly for West Point, N.Y., for station. Capt. J. H. Bradford, Jr., has gone to Baltimore and Philadelphia to visit relatives. Lieut. H. B. Bede is preparing government ranch on the reservation at the fort and now in his eighty-seventh year, has moved to the city.

The smoker given by the members of the line class of the school Tuesday night in Pope Hall was largely attended and much enjoyed. This is an annual affair, where all the officers of the garrison bid farewell to the officers who return to their stations.

The 1st Battalion, 13th Inf., Capt. W. M. Fassett, leaves today for Kansas City, Mo., to take part in a parade. Troop E, 15th Cav., Capt. H. R. Hickok, will march to Kansas City Saturday, returning Tuesday. The troops will be given a dinner in Convention Hall. It is estimated that 3,000 people heard the concert given Wednesday evening by the 13th Infantry band.

Mrs. Daniel Hand entertained sixteen guests with bridge Monday evening, in compliment to Mrs. Wagner. The prize was awarded to Mrs. William Stephenson. Mrs. Tolley entertained at bridge Tuesday. Captain Sirmeyer and family have

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left for their summer vacation. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln left Thursday for the summer, and Capt. S. G. Jones and family left the last of the week. Captains Aultman, Halstead, Collins, Hartmann, Williams, Bjornstad, Evans, Palmer, Schultz, Stodter and Welsh and families have gone to various summer resorts and regiments.

The Army Y.M.C.A. boys' camp is being held at Bear Lake. J. R. Zoeller is in charge of it and about ten took the trip.

Mrs. A. G. Jones has left for York Harbor, Me., to spend the summer. Mrs. W. A. Bradley was honor guest at a dinner Thursday given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Clapham. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Slavens and Capt. and Mrs. Van Dyne.

Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, in a letter to the secretary of the Service Schools, praises the work of the 3d Battalion of Engineers in building the wireless telegraph tower on the hill west of Merritt Lake. He says, in part: "I consider some acknowledgment is due of the excellent work of the Corps of Engineers in the erection of the 200 foot tower in connection with the station. Capt. L. V. Frazier, C.E., in command of Company K, was in immediate charge of this work, which he undertook through courteous permission of the commanding officer. In the erection of this tower the company has furnished an example of strength and accurate construction, and the thoroughness with which this rather difficult piece of engineering construction has been done reflects great credit upon Captain Frazier and the men of his company. It is therefore recommended that this letter be forwarded through channels so that record may be made of our acknowledgment of the excellent performance of this work."

Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th Inf., one of the world's champion shots, is to remain at the post to take charge of the firing of the Kansas State Militiamen on the fort range. Captain Aultman has left for Twin Falls, Idaho. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been ill for the past week, was improved sufficiently to be able to start to California Saturday to join Mrs. Funston and family. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and family have gone to Denver to spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nickles, of Kansas City, have as their guests Capt. and Mrs. James Normoyle and daughter, Miss Margaret Normoyle.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 28, 1910.

A little over a week has passed since the 4th Infantry arrived at Fort Crook. Each day found the regiment busily engaged in unpacking and starting things afloat. The enlisted men are quite at home, and the majority are quite favorably impressed. On Monday, the 20th, the 16th exchanged quarters with the 4th, the former going into camp and the latter into the barracks.

The officers of the 4th were nicely entertained by the officers of the 16th at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening. A number of friends of the 16th were present from Omaha. Colonel Bolton, Colonel Gardener and others made short speeches. Vocal and instrumental music was furnished by the younger officers, and suitable refreshments were served.

The 16th Infantry has enjoyed pleasant relations with the good people of Omaha, and many regrets are heard over their departure. As a result, the 4th Infantry is received with hearty good-will, which is being shown by numerous invitations to social affairs in their city.

The 16th Infantry departed for their new station on Wednesday, and were escorted out of the post by the 4th Infantry. Captain Ball, of the 16th, remained at Fort Crook, and will report later at the Service School at Fort Leavenworth as a student. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill of the 16th, remained and will enter upon college duty in the fall.

Since its arrival, the 4th Infantry has been provided with an entirely new regimental staff. Captain Butler is adjutant, Captain Martin commissary, and Captain Babcock quartermaster.

Captain G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., is under arrest, and has resigned his position as commissary of the regiment. The nature of the charges has not yet been made public.

Lieut. W. S. Weeks has gone on a two months' leave to visit his relatives at Lyons, New York. Lieutenant Bubb and his bride arrived Monday, and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Switzer. Mrs. Chenoweth, wife of Chaplain Chenoweth, arrived Tuesday from her former home at Fort Wayne, Ind., where she has been visiting friends and attending to legal matters concerning an inheritance from her uncle.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1910.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Giles B. Harber presided at a dinner aboard the California Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, Rear Admiral Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Victor Blue and Pay Director Ray. Friday night aboard the Independence Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood had at dinner, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton, of Yerba Buena, Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Simons and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

Major and Mrs. George C. Thorpe left for Washington Monday orders received Saturday detaching him from the California. The invitations which Mrs. Thorpe had sent out for a card party on Saturday next were, of course, recalled. Lieut. F. T. Evans has returned from his home in Ohio.

Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickinson entertained at dinner Saturday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, Rear Admiral Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Virginia Dickinson and Capt. James C. Gillmore. Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf has been visiting relatives in San Francisco and vicinity, having come North when the torpedo flotilla came back for repairs. Col. John Biddle entertained at dinner at the Cliff House, San Francisco, on Monday, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Edwards and Capt. and Mrs. Anderson. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus entertained at dinner Monday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harber, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Constr. and Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Victor Blue, Miss Nina Blow, Pay Director Ray and Captain Tappan. Aboard the California Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained at dinner on Tuesday, and last evening Comdr. and Mrs. Koester had as their guests at dinner, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Mary Turner and Rear Admiral Barry.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, accompanied by Miss Barry and the former's aid, Capt. Robert C. Davis, have returned to San Francisco, after a visit to the Yosemite

Valley. They leave in August for West Point. Miss Emma Turner, whose wedding to Lieut. George Eubank is to take place during the coming month, was the complimented guest at a shower party given last week by Mrs. Theodore B. Steele. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Nat P. Phister and their daughter, Miss Belle Phister, have left for the Yosemite. Rear Admiral Richardson Clover is at The Palace in San Francisco, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Clover and their daughters from Washington, to spend the summer at their country place in Napa county.

Work on the California is to be completed by the end of July in order that she may sail for Valparaiso, Chili, early in August, accompanied by the Washington, Colorado and Pennsylvania, now under repairs at Bremerton. The Glacier, now at this yard, will accompany the fleet as far as Peru.

A committee from Vallejo, consisting of Mayor A. F. Chappeil, Frank Brown and Charles Grennan, visited the West Virginia on Saturday, and presented the baseball nine with the handsome championship cup offered by the citizens, won in the game played on the 18th, between the teams of the West Virginia and the California.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Cavite, P.I., May 28, 1910.

Numerous changes are taking place on this station; with the arrival of the New Orleans and New York comes the departure of the Denver, Cleveland and Chattanooga. The two last arrived in Manila Bay on Wednesday last and are making preparation for departure for the States on May 28. Both vessels are manned by sailors whose enlistments are about to terminate.

The torpedo boat destroyers have finished small-arms practice at the rifle range in Santa Rita, Olongapo, and after a thorough overhauling will join the flag of Rear Admiral Hubbard.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Van Duzer left here on the transport Sherman for San Francisco. Mr. Giles Bishop, jr., two children and maid, sailed for a six months' tour of Japan on the S.S. Minnesota, of the Great Northern Line, on May 7. Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Owen, U.S.M.C., and daughter, of Olongapo, are making a cruise of the southern islands for two weeks. Capt. S. A. W. Patterson and H. C. Snyder, after a two weeks' stay in Hong Kong, have returned to Olongapo. Lieut. Jeter B. Horton, U.S.M.C., is back at Cavite from two weeks' leave spent in Shanghai, China.

Paymr. and Mrs. John P. Hatch, U.S.N., entertained at dinner a number of friends on Thursday of last week in their quarters on Calle Arsenal. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle left Cavite May 14 for Japan, where he will join his family. Miss Redies, of Philadelphia, sister to Capt. W. L. Redies, U.S.M.C., is making the southern island trip. Capt. Lee B. Purcell, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Purcell and Miss Fayet Louise Purcell left for the States on the last transport, together with about 200 marines who have completed their tour of foreign service. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Cole, U.S.M.C., are at Olongapo, where Mr. Cole is adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Marines. Major T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., has returned from sixty days' leave spent in Japan. Mrs. Treadwell will remain a few weeks longer.

Col. Lincoln Karman inspected the marine barracks at Cavite on May 9, accompanied by his adjutant, Capt. H. H. Kipp. The officers of the Constabulary mess entertained at luncheon Col. and Mrs. Karman, Capt. and Mrs. Kipp, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Cook, Miss Rogers, Lieutenants Stewart and Lewis, Captain Shuman and Dr. Koles. Before the departure of Capt. and Mrs. Van Duzer from Olongapo a number of entertainments were given in their honor; Surg. C. F. Ely entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Relief; Capt. and Mrs. Lee B. Purcell gave an elaborate dinner party; Mrs. E. B. Manwaring gave a large afternoon bridge; Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Sherer and Mrs. Bakenhus all gave bridge luncheons or teas; and Lieut. and Mrs. Owen entertained at dinner.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 1, 1910.

Among the many guests who attended the picnic Monday at Wildwood given by Miss Myra Birmingham, of St. Paul, were Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron and Miss Nadine Parker, from this garrison. Mrs. Harold B. Friske, of Fort Leavenworth, will arrive Monday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Pendleton Beall, of Washington state, spent a few days as the guest of Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall. Mr. Beall will leave Monday for New York.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained at a luncheon and matinee party Saturday, in honor of Miss Fowler, of Lafayette, Ind., who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz. Mrs. John C. McArthur gave a porch card party Monday for Mesdames Parker, Beall and Moreno. Mrs. Robert K. Evans entertained Thursday for her mother, Mrs. Isham Hornsby, of Washington, D.C., who is her guest. Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th Inf., returned Monday from Union, S.C., where he was best man at the wedding of Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, of the same regiment. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Monday afternoon at bridge.

Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., aid to General Funston, will arrive Monday to be the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans. Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Oven-shine left Monday to spend the summer at Yellowstone, Wyo. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice returned Saturday from Denver, Colo., where she spent the past few months with relatives. Mrs. J. C. Grady and daughter, Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, Pa., arrived to-day and will spend the summer with their daughter and sister, Mrs. John B. Richardson. Miss Williamson, of North Dakota, is the guest of Mrs. George O. Cress. Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d Cav., commandant of cadets at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, spent a few days at the Officers' Club here. Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon will leave Monday to spend the summer in New York. Miss Casey, of Kansas City, Mo., is expected Thursday. Mrs. A. O. Brodie, George O. Cress. Mrs. James J. O'Hara left Wednesday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker will leave Monday for Deerwood, Minn., to spend the summer.

Mrs. James B. Henry and Mrs. L. W. Prunty were hosts Thursday afternoon at a charming picnic at Minnehaha Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis J. Westlake and E. J. Westlake, of Minneapolis, who have been the guests of Mrs. James J. O'Hara, left Monday for their home. Col. and Mrs. A. O. Brodie returned Monday from New York and Washington. Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman will leave Monday for New York, sailing later for a four months' trip abroad. Mrs. Joseph F. Janda, wife of Captain Janda, of Fort Leavenworth, arrived in St. Paul Wednesday and will spend the summer with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lyons, on Lincoln avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, 28th Inf., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, on Saturday, June 18.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., July 4, 1910.

The post was filled to-day with a quiet but enthusiastic crowd, to witness the baseball game between the soldiers and the Evening Stars. The home team was the victor.

The quiet of the garrison was pleasantly disturbed last week by the coming and entertaining of Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Med. Corps, who were the guests of Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Saunders. Major Smith has just taken in Washington his examination for his promotion to lieutenant colonel, and will spend the month of July at Fort Niagara with friends. Mrs. Lane gave a beautiful card party for her guests; Mrs. Howard Perry and Mrs. Breckinridge held the highest scores. Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Mitchell entertained Major and Mrs. Smith at informal bridge parties.

Miss Adams, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Miss Adams and her sister, Mrs. Wylie Dawson, will leave this week for Gettysburg, where Lieutenant Dawson is attending the maneuvers. Mrs. Robert Davis has joined Captain Davis at Gettysburg, and from that point will motor to the Pennsylvania arsenal with Major and Mrs. Phillips for a visit. Mrs. Morgan and son, of Jamestown,

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spent July 4 with Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Perry. Capt. Phillip E. M. Walker, retired, is the guest of Lieut. Charles Keller. Captain Walker has quite a fine string of horses at Fort Erie this season. Mrs. William Walker, of Milwaukee, is with her daughter, Mrs. Castle. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle are happy over the arrival of a small daughter. Mrs. Charles Keller was called to her home in San Antonio last week by the serious illness of her mother. Mrs. Winans and young daughters, also Mrs. Ogden are spending July with Gen. and Mrs. Auman. Col. and Mrs. Simons and Miss Simons, during their recent visit to Buffalo, were beautifully and frequently entertained by devoted friends, made when stationed here some years ago. Lieut. Col. James G. Warren, C.E., who succeeds Col. W. L. Fiske, belongs to an old well known family here, his father being a prominent newspaper owner. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry O. Hodges were visitors in the post yesterday. After fifty-one years of married life, they grow younger all the time.

JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., July 1 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna were guests of Major Shipton at dinner at West End on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday Major Shipton, accompanied by Lieutenant Hanna, made his monthly trip to Fort St. Philip. Thursday evening Lieutenant Williams was the guest at a large stag dinner in St. Bernard; the other guests were citizens of New Orleans. Major Shipton and Lieutenants Lawrason and Hanna returned on Saturday.

Mrs. Merriam met with a painful accident on Sunday, catching her hand in an electric fan, which cut it in several places. On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained a large number of people at bridge. Miss Brown, of New Orleans, was the guest of Mrs. Hanna during Lieutenant Hanna's absence at Fort St. Philip.

On Saturday the Army team from Jackson Barracks, in charge of Lieutenant Lawrason, won second place in the Southern athletic meet, which took place at Pelican Park, New Orleans.

Capt. and Mrs. Merriam were guests at a dance in New Orleans on Monday evening. Lieutenant Loustout came down from his home and spent a day or two at the post. Mrs. Hunsacker spent the day at Jackson Barracks, the guest of Mrs. Usher.

The quartermaster's tug, Mansfield, which has been in drydock for several months, returned to its proper station at Fort St. Philip.

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THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 5. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Arrived July 2 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Delaware is under orders to make a "shake down" cruise to the West Indies.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 3 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed July 2 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Bttn. Haydn Williams. Sailed July 2 from Norfolk, Va., for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At New York city. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. Capt. Richard M. Hughes ordered to command.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Chefoo, China. Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived June 28 at Siakuan, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O. Smith. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

RAINBOW (transport) 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur O. Stott, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bttn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bttn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.

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July 18, leave July 23; arrive Madeira July 26, leave Aug. 2; arrive Azores Aug. 5, leave Aug. 12; arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 28, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Sailed June 30 from Plymouth, England, for Marseilles, France.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed June 30 from Plymouth, England, for Marseilles, France.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Sailed June 30 from Plymouth, England, for Marseilles, France.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
The Special Service Squadron is due at Hampton Roads July 21.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed June 30 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Culebra, West Indies.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Bough. Sailed June 30 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Culebra, West Indies.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. Sailed June 30 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Culebra, West Indies.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. Sailed June 30 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Culebra, West Indies.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Arrived June 29 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Abarenda is under orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station, via the Suez Canal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived July 1 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Albany will leave Bremerton about Aug. 1 for the Asiatic Station.
AMPHITRITE, M., Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. When ready for sea the Amphitrite will be sent to St. Louis, Mo., for use of the Missouri Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Arrived July 1 at Portland, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived July 1 at Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed June 30 from New Orleans, La., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. When ready for sea the Cheyenne will proceed to Puget Sound for the use of the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Chattanooga is en route to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Cleveland is en route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Sailed June 27 from Monrovia, Liberia, for Cape Palmas, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. Arrived July 3 at Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Peterson, master. Sailed June 25, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived June 28 at San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed June 27 from Newport News, Va., for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Marietta will leave Portsmouth about July 5 to resume duty in the West Indies.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. Arrived July 4 at Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. Arrived July 1 at Belfast, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Priddy, master. Arrived June 29 at Chefoo, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived July 2 at Aden, Arabia, en route to the Asiatic Station. Upon arrival on the Asiatic Station the New York will replace the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and has been assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed June 30 from Unalaska for Yokohama, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Petrel is en route to the East coast of the United States in company with the Wheeling. See under Wheeling for mail address and itinerary.
POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Upon the completion of repairs on the Potomac, the vessel will proceed to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty at that station.
PRABUE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed July 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Arrived July 1 at Eastport, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived July 2 at Callao, Peru, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Arrived July 1 at Bristol, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Tacoma is under orders to resume duty in the West Indies.
TECUMSEH (tug). Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Arrived June 29 at Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve, and has been assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia.
TRITON (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VIOKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Arrived July 3 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. Sailed June 30 from Unalaska for Yokohama, Japan. The Wheeling is proceeding in company with the Petrel to the East coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The following is the tentative itinerary of the Wheeling and Petrel on the voyage to the East: Arrive Yokohama July 12, leave July 20; arrive Hong Kong, July 28, leave Aug. 4; arrive Singapore Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Colombo Aug. 24, leave Aug. 31; arrive Bombay Sept. 5, leave Sept. 10; arrive Karachi Sept. 13, leave Sept. 16; arrive Aden Sept. 24, leave Sept. 27; arrive Suez Oct. 4, leave Oct. 5; arrive Port Said Oct. 7, leave Oct. 9; arrive Naples Oct. 15, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Funchal Nov. 5, leave Nov. 8; arrive Bermuda Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28.
WINSLOW (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WOLVERINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Arrived July 2 at Lorain, Ohio. Send mail to Erie, Pa.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. Arrived June 30 at Anacortes, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived July 1 at Castine, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
Seventh Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived July 1 at Bangor, Me.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived July 1 at Eastport, Me.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McC. Luby. Arrived July 1 at Bangor, Me.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived July 1 at Castine, Me.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived July 1 at Portland, Me.

BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few matted pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. But on top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed. Then we decided to try Cuticura. After three days you could see the body gaining a little skin. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, L. I., N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, 1909."

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
OUTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester Nimitz. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
TARPOON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.
SEVERN (tender). Chief Bsn. William Johnson. Arrived June 29 at Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At Hoquiam, Wash.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At Hoquiam, Wash.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At Hoquiam, Wash.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.
PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived June 29 at Santa Cruz, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. Arrived June 29 at Santa Cruz, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived June 29 at Santa Cruz, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At Hoquiam, Wash.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived June 29 at Santa Cruz, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.
GRAMPS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCOSIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Midshipman James O. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyer: Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.
This is a temporary division formed from the torpedoboots in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.



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MADONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At Annapolis, Md.
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. At Annapolis, Md.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Burton A. Strait. At Annapolis, Md.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Camden, N.J. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. The Newport is on her summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I.

Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nippon is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Philadelphia, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, Mare Island, Cal.
Patsasco, Norfolk, Va.
Patuxent, Norfolk, Va.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Pensacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aileen, at New York.
Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.
Aragay, at Cavite, P.I.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at Philadelphia.
Bennington, at Mare Island.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.
Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Concord, at Bremerton.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Detroit, at Boston.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alaya, at Cavite.
Holland, at Norfolk.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Norfolk, Va.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.
Minnesota, at Philadelphia.
Monadnock, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Nero, at New York.
Ohio, at New York.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Quiros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.

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Talbot, at Newport. Yankee, at New Bedford.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Onida, Washington, D.C.
Mich. Ozark, Washington, D.C.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Dupont, Wilmington, N.C. Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Rodgers, en route to Boston, Mass.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Foote, ordered to Boston, Mass. Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Granite State, New York City. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Tonopah, en route Hoboken, N.J.
Huntress, at St. Louis. Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Isa de Cuba, at Baltimore. Vasp, New York City.
Isa de Luzon, New Orleans, La. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.

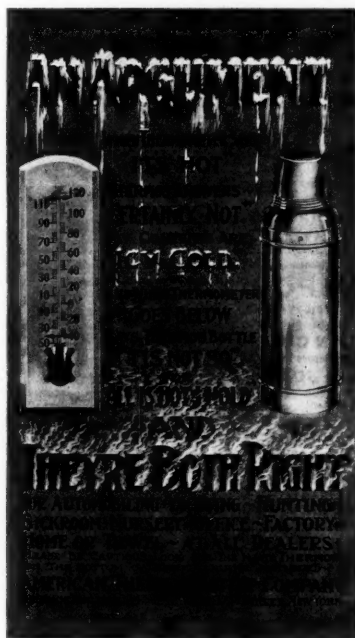
Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There is no change since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 1332 and 1333, except that the 16th Infantry, now en route to Alaska, has been assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters and F. G. H and K and machine-gun platoon to Fort William H. Seward, C and I to Fort Liscum, D and M to Fort St. Michael, B and E to Fort Davis, and A and L to Fort Gibbon.



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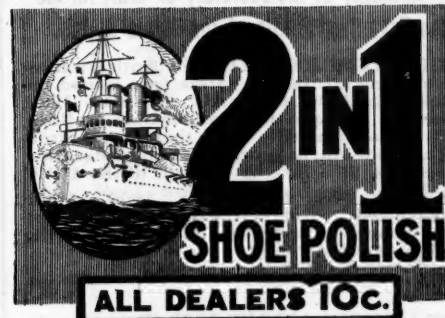
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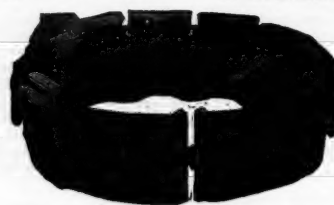
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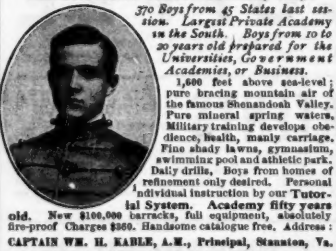
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